FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

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PRAVDA REVIEWS WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM311051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 82 p 4

[Sergey Vishnevskiy untitled "International Review"]

[Text] The Earth Is Our Home

These pages of history will never be erased from the Europeans' memories. It was 43 years ago that the troops of Hitler Germany advanced to their start lines for their attack on Poland. Some 52 fascist divisions were linked together into the "north" and "south" groups of armies. Early on the morning of 1 September 1939, German aircraft bombed Krakow, Gdynia and Katowice. At the same time, the aggressor's ground forces launched their invasion of Poland. World War II broke out. It took 50 million lives.

Today a sinister shadow looms again over Europe and the world. But an awareness of impending nuclear catastrophe is dawning upon hundreds of millions of people and mobilizing them to vigorous efforts to defend world peace.

"The earth is our home, our past, present and future, and there is no task more exalted or noble than preserving our planet from the conflagration of nuclear war, conserving its beauty and augmenting its resources." This humanitarian appeal from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is meeting with a profound response from an increasing number of people of good will.

We are bidding farewell to the summer of 1982. We are pondering some of its results. In the opinion of serious overseas observers, the most positive contribution to international affairs has been made by the Soviet Union, which is promoting by word and deed the curbing of the arms race and the aversion and elimination of armed conflicts. The USSR's undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons will be written in letters of gold in the annals of international relations. At many international forums representatives of various countries are noting that this act of good will shows how matters should be led in practice toward the reduction of the danger of war and how to find the keys to the solution of the most complex problems of nuclear arms limitation and reduction. The whole world is witnessing other very important actions by our country: Medium-range nuclear weapons have been frozen in the European part of the USSR, and a reduction is being effected with respect to a considerable number of these weapons. These are real, specific deeds in the interests of world security. Even double-dyed misinformers in the West cannot find arguments to belittle the enormous significance of the Soviet peace initiatives.

Constructive Soviet proposals aimed at substantially lowering the levels of military confrontation lie on the table of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms in Geneva. Every unprejudiced observer can see that if these proposals were adopted, the nuclear arsenals of the two opposed military groupings would be substantially reduced, which would facilitate the path toward other, more radical disarmament measures. On all problems of arms limitation and disarmament the Soviet Union and its allies display a businesslike, constructive approach.

What can the United States and its NATO partners set against the initiatives of socialist diplomacy? Fictitious "zero options," or, more simply, zero. It is only because of Washington's position at crucial talks that no progress has yet been observed.

The recent friendly meetings in the Crimea attest to the socialist states' sincere desire to achieve important accords for the consolidation of peace. These meetings have noted the value of any actions reducing the danger of war -- the expansion of confidence-building measures, the freezing of nuclear armaments, the erection of reliable barriers against the proliferation of nuclear weapons and so forth.

The ideas put forward by the Soviet Union and the fraternal states have become the subject of businesslike discussion at interstate forums held since the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament.

At a recent plenary session of the Disarmament Committee many delegates demanded the galvanization of that organ's work and the seeking of a freeze and reduction of the arsenals of weapons of mass destruction. The mounting support for the Soviet proposal for convening a world conference on disarmament was manifested recently at the latest session of the UN special committee set up to prepare this forum.

The peoples want lasting peace, on earth and in space. This was clearly stated by those taking part in the second UN conference on the exploration and use of space for peaceful purposes. The overwhelming majority of the conference participants unambiguously denounced the Pentagon's plans for the militarization of space. The forum's recommendations note: "The extension of the arms race into space is a matter of grave concern to the international community and should be prevented." The conference urged the General Assembly and other UN organs to take steps to resolve this problem of paramount importance. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR assesses these recommendations as a success for the policy of the Soviet Union, which a year ago advanced the draft treaty on the prohibition of the deployment of any weapons in space. It is vitally necessary to achieve such an accord. Space must remain an arena of peaceful cooperation.

"Hot Summer"

Outgoing August, like the entire summer, indeed, was not the traditional calm vacation period. In many countries, despite the thermometer reading, it was (as the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL put it) a "hot summer" in the struggle for peace. There is a further powerful upsurge in mass antiwar, antimissile movements. Numerous columns of people from the north, west, east and south of Europe marched along the very same roads where, four decades ago, tanks were rumbling. Their paths lay through Minsk, Kiev, Kosice, Bratislava, Vienna.... These were the various routes of the Peace March-82, crossing the borders of many states. People from different countries, representatives of different social strata and ideological views have a single aim -- to avert the threat of nuclear war.

The growing eagerness of the detachments of the antiwar movement to pool their efforts has become an important feature of the present stage of the struggle for peace. It is the first time that men and women from the socialist, capitalist and developing countries have marched side by side in the same columns on such a massive scale.

The transatlantic falsifiers who very recently were alleging that the antiwar movement is only an "organized" anti-U.S. campaign inspired by Moscow bit their tongues. What can they say now that the protest against militarism has covered broad circles of the U.S. population, too? The word "freeze" (the mutual freezing of nuclear arsenals) has firmly entered the U.S. political vocabulary. This useful idea is already supported by the legislative assemblies of 10 states and over 40 counties and approximately 200 cities in the United States. The draft resolution on a freeze only just failed to pass through the House of Representatives (202 votes for and 204 against). To secure this result, the White House representatives had to undertake vigorous "brainwashing" on the Capitol. This operation was joined by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who persuaded the congressmen that the "freeze" would perpetuate the Soviets' "superiority." However, the number of supporters of a freeze is increasing. This problem will undoubtedly be one of the most acute at November's mid-term elections. A number of states have decided to hold a referendum on the subject. According to public opinion pools, the majority of Americans favor a freeze.

The Pentagon recently acknowledged the mounting strength of the antiwar movement, although it did so in a highly unique, almost anecdotal form. Weinberger was temporarily diverted from his militarist exercises to dictate letters to the editorial offices of 30 U.S. newspapers and 40 foreign ones, in which he portrayed himself as a dove of peace thinking only of preventing a nuclear conflict.

His assertion that the Pentagon military intends to operate in a "cautiously prudent manner" (!!) is ludicrous. Obviously hard times are coming for the hawks if they are obliged to assume the plumage of dove...

On the European shore of the Atlantic, events this summer have shown how profound and firm the roots of detente are. The resolute rebuff with which France, the FRG, Britain and other West European countries are greeting the U.S. admininistration's attempts to impose sanctions on their trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union are not simply resistance to Washington's gross diktat, not only the defense of these states' vital economic interests against the onslaughts on their transatlantic competitors. Nor can the junior partners' "rebellion" be reduced to a manifestation of anti-Americanism, although it is undoubtedly a natural reaction to U.S. imperial ambitions. U.S. business circles, workers and farmers are greeting with no less indignation than the Europeans the Reagan administration's attempts to thwart normally mutually advantageous relations with the socialist states. All this opposition in West Europe, the United States and Japan has yet another important aspect. Influential public forces and many governements favor preserving and strengthening the material fabric of detente.

Life confirms that the seventies -- the decade of detente -- had profound influence on the peoples' consciousness and on people's minds. Peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation among the peoples is a real possibility and, moreover, a categorical necessity.

Divorced From Reality

When Alexander Haig resigned from the post of U.S. secretary of state some 6 weeks ago and his place was taken by George Shultz, certain Washington oldtimers breathed a sigh of relief. Henceforth, they hoped, with the departure of the arrogant and irascible general, the friction between the Department of State and the White House and the Pentagon would cease and people would no longer hear such vehement Haig aphorisms as "There are more important things than peace." But, most importantly, observers expected that the shaping of U.S. foreign policy might assume a more consistent and realistic nature.

Shultz did not stint sober opinions when the Senate approved his candidacy. He said, in particular: "We must accept reality as it is." On taking the oath in the White House, the new secretary of state declared: "I consider it extremely important for us to take the coin, one side of which is inscribed 'problems,' and turn it over to the side marked 'possibilities.' I undoubtedly intend to approach the fulfillment of my task with full, absolute and realistic regard for the problems that exist, but also with awareness of the existence of possibilities...."

This is the second month that the Department of State has been behaving in a relatively inconspicuous manner. Hence no particularly aggressive statements have been heard. However, this "restraint" is more than compensated by "leaks" inspired from the Pentagon about its intention to strive for victory in a "protracted nuclear war" and by the bellicose statements of Weinberger and others. But the chief thing is that U.S. foreign policy cannot yet be seen to have acquired the imprint of realism. The machine of the military-industrial complex still dominates everything in Washington. This is visible even to the naked eye.

On 26 July the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT cited Shultz's view: "I think that the use of trade sanctions as an instrument of diplomacy is a bad idea.... Our use of them here, there and everywhere to influence the conduct of any other country on the whole does not work." Earlier he compared the sanctions against the USSR with an "electric switch": Constantly switching it on and off will be of no benefit. West Europe and a considerable part of the U.S. business world resolutely reject the policy and practice of such "sanctions."

On 16 August the same American magazine cited testimony by one of Shultz's subordinates. The United States is waging a "limited (by analogy with nuclear? -- S.V.) economic war" against the USSR. "By putting pressure on the USSR wherever possible, we are pursuing the aim of prompting the Soviets to change their system."

In vain certain American diplomats are reporting to the new chief that such a "war" is hopeless and "potentially dangerous." The Department of State is "substantiating" the reckless White House directives.

Shultz has always been a champion and even "master" of patient international talks. Recently, however, before everyone's eyes U.S. diplomacy has been continuing to slam doors in negotiating chambers. A recent instance is its refusal to participate in talks with the USSR and Britain on concluding a treaty for a total ban on nuclear weapon tests. Even the cool Britons took umbrage at the sound of the slammed door.

As recently as July the new U.S. secretary of state verbally rejected the reckless Pentagon concepts of "limited" nuclear war. "As soon as you cross the nuclear threshold, you will cause escalation." Now he has not said a single word objecting to the elaboration of plans for a "victorious protracted nuclear war," and silence here is by no means golden.

The Department of State has observed Israel's monstrous genocide in Lebanon with equal equanimity. All Washington's thoughts are directed toward a diplomatic cover for the U.S. military presence in Lebanon. Its July promise to promote the "Urgent resolution of the Palestinian people's legitimate needs and problems" has been forgotten. The chief of American diplomacy now argues obscurely that the concept of "self-determination for the Palestinians" is supposedly "something hypothetical." Such statements are a challenge to the world community, which demands most definitely and decisively the realization of the legitimate right of the people of Palestine to create their own state.

As we see, in Foggy Bottom, where the Department of State is located, they look at just one side -- the "problematic" side -- of the coin of which Shultz spoke.

Washington's aggressive, hegemonist course is being toughened in all parameters, a "shift to a firmer line" and a "risky game," the American commentator Joseph Fromm sums up. But can such an adventurist policy be in harmony with the realities of the present day?

No, no. The reality of our days demands a weighed, responsible approach to the burning problems of war and peace and effective measures to curb the arms race and liquidate hotbeds of military conflicts. Precisely this approach is proposed by the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries and all peace-loving states and peoples.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROGRAM DRAWS COMMENT

Storage in FRG

LD301418 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Bonn August 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Grigoryev writes: A traffic snarl developed yesterday on the highway near Darmstadt. It was caused by a convoy of military trucks with U.S. army markings. Containers of an unusual form fell off one of the vehicles on the road. A reporter of the provincial newspaper BERGSTRASSER ANZEIGER was sitting in his car with nothing to do and decided to train his camera at the strange containers.

Moments later he was staring into the muzzle of a submachine gun. The American MP did not conceal his readiness to press the trigger. Then a second American, also armed with a submachine gun, appeared. Then the two military policemen, as though on order, put on gas masks...

The reporter nevertheless managed to take a picture of the military convoy from a distance. Its cargo was absolutely similar to the containers in the pictures that were recently shown on West German television and printed in newspapers. These were containers for storing military toxic agents.

The West German public has not yet recovered from the shock it got on learning that up to ten thousand tons of toxic gases, sufficient to kill the population of the whole of Europe, are stored at American military storages near the town of Fischbach in Rhineland-Palatinate. The happening on the road near Darmstadt shed light on the fact that the American military has by far not just one storage of chemical weapons in the FRG. The democratic press reports that this convoy was carrying this most dangerous cargo to a storage in the area of the town of Viernheim in Baden-Wuerttemberg.

The bunkers near Fischbach are also being expanded. They appeared there in deep secrecy already in 1955, when the French Government demanded of the Americans that they remove their dangerous storages from the vicinity of Verdun. The Pentagon decided to move them quietly to Fischbach.

It was reported recently on West German television that as reported by the U.S. Treasury, the necessary sums have been allocated for the creation of five new storages in the FRG for storing new generation of chemical weapons, including binary charges. The report said further that one of these bunkers would be located only several kilometres from Fischbach.

It is indicative that until recently the authorities in the FRG stubbornly denied the existence of storages of lethal gas on the country's territory. The prime minister of the land Rhineland-Palatinate Bernard Vogel publicly dubbed reports about the storages near Fischbach as "a Moscow invention". Today, after the appearance of incontrovertible exposures, he prefers to keep silent.

In the spring of this year the Rhineland-Palatinate deputy of the Bundestag, Horst Sielaff, a Social Democrat, made an interpellation in parliament on this matter. This official answer contained a reference to a statement by President Reagan of the United States to the effect that he had no intention of deploying the latest types of chemical weapons outside of the United States.

"Life shows the worth of these assurances by Reagan and those West German circles which support his policy. It dictates us the need of stepping up the struggle against the deployment of nuclear-missile and chemical weapons on the territory of our country", writes the Democratic weekly DIE TAT.

Korolev Commentary

LD311640 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Several days ago counter-revolutionary bandits infiltrated into Afghanistan from Pakistan again used chemical grenades, this time in a clash near the community of Bamian. Radio Kabul reported that the shell of one of the grenades found at the scene of fighting carried an instruction ("compiled") by the U.S. chemical service. Here is a commentary from Vladimir Korolev:

The Afghan Government has on many occasion presented evidence of the use of American-made chemical arms by counterrevolutionary mercenaries against farmers and school students. The bandits also use chemical arms to kill cattle. In its undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the United States is testing chemical arms outlawed by the international community. At the moment the United States has the world's largest chemical arsenal of 55,000 tonnes of super-toxic agents and nerve-gases and 150,000 tonnes of chemical ammunition.

These facts are quoted in the second edition of the Soviet Defence Ministry's book "Whence the Threat to Peace?" The 3,000,000 American chemical shells, tens of thousands of bombs and hundreds of thousands of mines can wipe out everything living on this earth several times over. The United States has begun the full-scale production of binary ammunition and drew up a chemical rearmament plan for all services for the period 1983-1987.

American chemical arms are spreading throughout the world. The American chemical ammunition stored in West Germany is enough to turn central Europe into a lifeless desert. This has been reported by the STERN magazine.

The Pentagon is exporting chemical arms to other countries and using them in various parts of the world. It tests new chemical arms in Afghanistan. In the past the U.S. used chemical arms on a big scale against the civilian population of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. In his letter to the U.N. secretary general, Vietnam's representative at the United Nations said that American chemical arms killed 3,500 people in Vietnam and injured 2,000,000. The American-made BZ agent was used by the Israeli invaders in Lebanon.

The Pentagon's moves to expand the production of chemical arms and to use chemical arms in various parts of the world on a large scale indicate that the U.S. governing circles are preparing for full-scale chemical warfare.

AUCCTU OFFICIAL ON MILITARY INDUSTRY CONVERSION

OW010545 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1645 GMT 31 Aug 82

["Unity of the Working People in the Struggle for Peace," roundtable discussion moderated by commentator Vladimir Ivanovich Dmitriyev, with Ibrahim Zakariya, secretary general of the WFTU; Andreas Ziartidhes, vice president of the WFTU and general secretary of the Pan-Cypriot Workers Confederation; Jirina Vessela, secretary of the CSSR Central Council of Trade Unions; and Vsevolod Yevgenyevich Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU's International Division]

[Excerpt] [Dmitriyev] Vsevolod Yevgenyevich, Comrades Zakariya and Ziartidhes specifically spoke about the arms race and about enterprises converting from production of military to nonmilitary goods. It is very fashionable in the West to think, and to assert, that the arms race even helps to solve employment problems and provides the workers with jobs. These are the grounds for their claim to validity.

[Mozhayev] Vladimir Ivanovich, the falsity of the theories you spoke of has been significantly exposed by the world trade union movement. Even U.S. experts have calculated that, relatively speaking, a billion dollars invested in military production creates many fewer jobs than the same billion dollars invested in peaceful, so to speak, industries -- in construction, transportation, education and health.

Again, by the same U.S. calculations, an annual average of 907,000 jobs were lost in the first half of the seventies because funds that could have been used for nonmilitary production were used for military production. In 1979, 1.44 million potential jobs were lost for the same reason. It is estimated that this will be 2 million jobs in 1982. I repeat, this is according to U.S. calculations.

Regarding the question of conversion, trade unions in many countries, from plant organizations to national trade union centers, are now actively working out conversion programs. It is interesting that some of the most profound research in this direction was conducted at the intiative of the U.S. trade union for mechanics and workers in the aerospace industry, the very industry that is connected more than any other, it would seem, with military business. These types of coversion programs are being worked out in many countries.

Regarding the Soviet Union, I have to say that we have good experience of this type of conversion in our country. I have in mind primarily the early postwar years. People of my generation remember that in the course of about a year, all industries that produced goods to satisfy wartime needs were converted to nonmilitary goods production, and, at the same time, nobody was left unemployed or suffered any material loss as a result. The same thing happened in the sixties when the Soviet Union, unilaterally, significantly reduced its armaments and armed forces. These large-scale measures were carried out in a very flexible way and without loss to the workers, thanks to the socialist and planned nature of the Soviet national economy. Thus, the conversion of military production, the conversion of military industries to nonmilitary will bring good, and nothing but good, to us, the working people of the Soviet Union.

USSR UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR BLAST DETONATED 31 AUG

NC311312 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Hagfors, Sweden, Aug 31 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union today detonated an underground nuclear blast in the Semipalatinsk test range, the Swedish military observatory announced here. The Soviet test, the eighth of the year, took place at 0131 GMT. It was equal to an earth tremor measuring 6.3 on the Richter Scale, the observatory said.

The Soviet Union has conducted seven test blasts at Semipalatinsk and one in central Siberia so far this year. The United States has so far conducted 11 tests in Nevada.

COMMENTARY ON REACTION TO U.S. PIPELINE POLICY

'Discriminatory Measures'

LD302256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Text] James Callaghan, former prime minister of Great Britain, in an interview for the American magazine NEWSWEEK, said U.S. demands that British companies observe the ban on supplying equipment to the Soviet Union for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline run counter to the norms of international law. He stressed that differences between Washington and its allies on questions of trade generally are constantly intensifying.

The majority of the West European press, writes international affairs journalist Eduard Kovalev, are critical of the American administration for its attempts to wreck the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline, which will pump gas to Europe. The papers point out that such a position is leading to broad differences within the Western alliance. The present American administration's policy of discriminatory measures, which is directed toward undermining international trade and provoking tension between the East and West, is being met blow for blow in West Europe. Despite America's pressure, following France, Great Britain and Italy in accordance with signed agreements are now starting to send industrial equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline.

Indignation is growing among the United States' West European allies, brought about by Washington's insistent demands to renounce the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline. Britain's THE OBSERVER, in describing the course of the U.S. administration, pointedly noted the other day that lately President Reagan has been conducting his country's foreign policy with the delicacy of an elephant on an escalator. The influential London paper THE SUN draws the conclusion that present U.S. attempts to dictate to Europe how it should behave over the gas pipeline deal can only cause a resolute rebuff -- not compliance, indignation, or friendship. In the opinion of the French LE MATIN, the West European countries will hardly agree to a renunciation of the construction of the gas pipeline.

Concluding the review of these comments, I would like to quote another statement, this time by the American WASHINGTON POST. Describing the position of the West Europeans, it points out that the conclusion is growing more popular in West Europe that the Americans cannot be trusted as long as the United States uses even American companies in order to force West Europe to follow its foreign policy course.

Dmitriyev Commentary

LD311142 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The Reagan administration wants the allies to adopt a joint anti-Soviet stand in exchange for the modification of trade sanctions. This was revealed on Saturday by a special trade representative, William Brock. We bring you comment by our observer, Igor Dmitriyev, and this is what he writes:

Last week President Reagan penalized two French companies, Dresser France, a subsidiary of Dresser Industries Incorporated of Dallas, and a nationalized French firm, Creusot-Loire, for shipping compressors to the Soviet Union. These compressors were ordered a long time ago for a pipeline currently under construction from Siberia to Western Europe. The pipeline is being built to pump Soviet natural gas to five countries.

By penalizing the French firms, President Reagan sought to dissuade British and Italian companies from doing the same. But, according to some reports from London and Rome, the United States President has underestimated several things. Among them are the determination of the allies to do business with the Soviet Union at a time when their economies are not flourishing. Secondly, Soviet contracts provide many jobs. And, thirdly, few sovereign nations are prepared to trade their economic and political independence for the dubious honor of licking soft leather cowboy boots, especially in public.

So, faced with the growing friction with the West European allies and divisions inside the administration, the United States President has used William Brock to signal to the allies that he was ready for a compromise in exchange for a joint anti-Soviet stand on their part. By offering a political compromise to West Europeans, the Reagan administration has made it obvious that from the very beginning its negative attitude to the pipeline was prompted by political considerations, not economic.

Now let's recall how many times the administration had offered different reasons for its opposition to the pipeline. Originally the administration didn't want its allies to become too dependent on Soviet gas. It had nothing against the allies being too dependent on Middle East oil. Then, after this theory was defeated by facts and figures, the administration said it did not want the Soviet Union to earn hard currency which, in Washington's view, would be used for military purposes. However, earlier this year President Reagan said the American trade sanctions would be dropped altogether if the situation in Poland were back to what it was before the introduction of martial law. In other words, the United States would be ready to provide the Soviet Union with hard currency for military purposes if Washington were allowed to dismantle socialism in Poland.

With three different explanations in less than a year, few people know what to believe and what the administration really wants. On Saturday, William Brock helped clarify the matter. The administration wants to destroy whatever has remained from East-West relations. It needs assurances from the allies that they will not oppose this line, hence the offer for a joint political stand against the Soviet Union. Down with East-West trade. Down with even a semblance of an East-West dialogue. Full speed to a confrontation. If West Europeans accept all this, Washington may stop whipping and humiliating them in public.

NONALIGNED MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE 30 AUG

LD302338 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Stockholm, August 30 TASS -- Foreign ministers of nine neutral and nonaligned European countries here have pronounced themselves for continuing detente and successfully completing the Madrid meeting.

The communique released today upon completion of the meeting stresses that a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting will benefit all the participating countries and their peoples and will contribute to a better international climate.

The Madrid meeting, the document says, must result in the conclusion of an agreement to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The communique expresses profound concern over the growing tensions in international relations and the arms race, which have dangerous consequences for the security and peace in the world.

The ministers have appealed to all states to make fresh efforts so that international detente could be genuine and effective, so that detente could be made both a continuous and increasingly viable and comprehensive process, as this has been laid down in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The communique points out that the sole path to overcoming the existing difficulties in international relations lies through the pursuit of active negotiations and a broad dialogue between all states.

The document expresses the hope that the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, like other forums having to do with arms control and disarmament, will contribute to a better climate in international relations as a whole.

The meeting in Stockholm was attended by foreign ministers of Austria, Cyprus, Lichtenstein, Malta, Switzerland, Finland, Yugoslavia and Sweden, as well as by a representative of San Marino.

PRAVDA VIEWS NONALIGNED MOVEMENT ORIGINS, TASKS

LD010518 Moscow TASS in English 0510 GMT 1 Sep 82

["Influential Force of the Present" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- The day of the Non-Alignment Movement, one of the most influential movements of the present, is marked today. The movement, which originated at the beginning of the 1960s, now affiliates about 100 organizations and states with a population of more than 1,500 millions, Veniamin Shurygin writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today.

Since the moment of its foundation the Non-Alignment Movement assumed a vividly expressed anti-imperialist trend, the commentary stresses. Being the influential force of the present, the Non-Alignment Movement meanwhile is not homogeneous. It affiliates countries differing in the socio-economic sphere, which hold various positions on a number of international problems.

Difficulties have lately arisen in connection with the holding of the next summit conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, which was initially planned to be held in autumn this year in Baghdad. The difficulties are because of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. But preparations for the conference did not stop, the commentary stresses. The more so that the international situation insistently makes it necessary for the Non-Alignment Movement to struggle for peace, for curbing the arms race, to struggle for disarmament, liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism, for turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, for fair settlement of the Middle East crisis, for transition to concrete acitons in restructuring international economic relations on the basis of equality and justice.

In solution of these and other problems the Non-Alignment Movement has natural allies -- the countries of the socialist community.

MARCHUK ADDRESSES MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

PM311347 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Aug 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Horizon of Reliability"]

[Text] The improvement of the quality and durability of industrial goods by just one percent is equivalent, on the scale of the entire worlds economy, to the possibility of building each day using the money so saved, a city with a population of 100,000. It is no accident that leading scientists and engineers in various countries are stepping up their efforts in the search for reliable automated methods of output control. This is the humanitarian goal uniting the participants of the 10th International Conference on Nondestructive [nerazrushayushchiy] Control which opened in Moscow on 23 August.

Those taking part in the meeting, representing research and industrial firms of 34 countries, were greeted by M. Mikheyev, chairman of the conference's organizational committee, president of the International Committee on Nondestructive Methods of Control, and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

At the first plenary session the conference's participants were addressed by Academician G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. Noting the importance of the problems on the international forum's agenda, he announced the main avenues of the development of research into entroscopy [introskopiya] in our country, and described the success of the scientists and engineers who have created the USSR's first industrial tomograph capable, thanks to electronic backup, of providing, on a real-time basis, information on the most subtle structure of any material or design. A considerable contribution to the problem of mechanizing labor-intensive processes has been made by the scientists of the USSR Academy of Science Ye.O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding who have created welding and control apparatus for accelerating the laying of gas pipelines. The work of the conference on nondestructive control, which will continue until 28 August, is accompanied by the entroscopy-82 exhibition. Taking part are about 80 foreign firms and enterprises of our country.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON AIM OF U.S. ARMS SALES

LD010908 Moscow TASS in English 0621 GMT 1 Sep 82

["Who Stands To Benefit?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- In 1980 and 1981 the United States exported respectively 17,500 million and 19,000 million dollars worth of arms; in 1983 the figure will grow to reach 30,000 million dollars, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today.

In the rabid campaign of trade in arms the United States pursues not only economic goals. The United States is even more interested in political aspects of the lethal business. Through arms deliveries the United States seeks to heighten its influence and to get or preserve an access to bases in various countries.

American weapons flow to Israel and Egypt in an endless stream. In 1977 the cost of American military deliveries to Egypt amounted to 10.5 million dollars, and after the signing of the Camp David agreements it reached 203.8 million dollars.

In the period up to 1983, Egypt is expected to get more than 300 M-60 tanks, 12 batteries of perfected anti-aircraft Hawk missiles and almost 1,000 air-to-air missiles and 40 already ordered F-16 planes, the article runs.

Saudi Arabia, a traditional buyer of American arms, will get 47 F-15 American planes. Installed on the planes will be Sidewinder "air-to-air" missiles and Maverick "air-to-ground" missiles.

South Korea, Thailand, Turkey, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan -- this is far from being the complete list of states where arms are also flowing. It is to be noted that the above-mentioned countries experience profound economic difficulties, the newspaper writes. But they purchase arms, though their peoples are suffocating under the back-breaking burden of militarism.

OPENING OF 12TH CPC CONGRESS ANNOUNCED

LD010526 Moscow TASS in English 0520 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing September 1 TASS -- The Communist Party of China opened its 12th congress here today. The congress will examine a report of the party's Central Committee, adopt new party rules, hear a report of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and elect the party's central steering bodies.

The congress was opened by Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who made a short speech.

The Central Committee's report was delivered by Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. The ten-day congress is being attended by 1,600 delegates and 149 candidate delegates.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON USSR AID TO ARABS REFUTED

LD312308 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] On Monday XINHUA carried a commentary from Cairo on the events in Lebanon. The author of the commentary quite clearly wanted to make his contribution to Beijing's old intrigues of driving a wedge between the Arabs and the Soviet Union.

The commentary alleges that there is a widespread opinion in the Arab world that the Soviet Union is an unreliable ally. To support this false theory, the commentary cited a newspaper that, according to XINHUA, is published in the UAE. But the agency failed to name the newspaper.

But is it not better to examine the opinion of the Lebanese and the Palestinians who fought? XINHUA does not do this. This is quite deliberate on its part, since those who replied [to the attack] by using arms and are still doing so are doing it with Soviet arms. They highly appreciate the stance of the Soviet Union. This is indicated by statements of Yasir 'Arafat, Nayif Hawatimah and Muhsin Ibrahim.

Here, curiously enough, we can cite even the opinion of the Israeli leadership. Two days ago Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir said that it was Soviet support that enabled the PLO to be so strong. This is rather a significant admission. As for the noble politicians of XINHUA, one must say that their unfounded attempts to create doubt about the Soviet Union fall quite well into the plans of U.S.-Israeli propaganda, whose main task is to isolate the Arabs from the Soviet Union, their reliable and firm ally.

JAPANESE MILITARY BUILDUP INCREASES TENSIONS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Commentary

PM011039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 82 p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political commentary": "Pleasing Washington"]

[Text] The Japanese Cabinet recently approved the new 5-year program for the country's military building in 1983-1987 formulated by the National Defense Agency. According to this document, it is planned to spend an astronomical sum on Japan's militarization -- around 16 trillion yen. A considerable part of this is to be used to acquire the latest military hardware for the Self-Defense Forces. The authors of the program envisage that its full implementation will enable Japan to create a powerful military machine that will be sixth in the world by 1988 in terms of its potential, as the influential journal EKONOMISTO notes.

These excessive militarist ambitions on the part of militarist circles and the Suzuki Cabinet, which approved their plan, have evoked sharp protests from the broadest Japanese public circles, who have resolutely demanded that the acceleration of militarist preparations in the country be ended. The Defense Agency program also aroused discontent on the other side of the ocean, but for a very different reason. The complaints voiced in Washington chiefly related to the "insufficiently rapid" buildup of the military budget and to the fact that the Defense Agency had "overlooked" the island of Hokkaido, where, the Pentagon believes, it is simply essential for Tokyo to concentrate more units and formations of the Self-Defense Forces and to increase their saturation with combat equipment.

Japanese ruling circles, ignoring the public's demands, have gone halfway to meet Washington's wishes. It is planned to increase the military budget for next year by 7.75 percent straightaway. And as for the northernmost Japanese island, Hokkaido, which is the nearest to Soviet shores, responding to the calls from Washington, the Defense Agency has very swiftly formulated and submitted for consideration by the leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party additions to the militarization program that has only just been approved.

The main emphasis in the additions is on increasing the combat potential of the Japanese Army units deployed on Hokkaido. The Defense Agency is proposing to deploy on the island almost half the 373 M-74 tanks the Self-Defense Forces are to receive over the next 5 years. Thus in all, over 650 tanks will be concentrated on the island, which is over half the total pool of these combat vehicles. At the same time, the units deployed on Hokkaido will receive a large quantity of 155-mm self-propelled guns, antitank helicopters and other modern combat hardware.

The strengthening of the combat potential of the Japanese forces on the island of Hokkaido is evidence of the anti-Soviet thrust of Tokyo's new militarist program. To please the ally across the ocean, the Japanese ruling circles, forgetting the lessons of history, are leading the country down the road of dangerous war preparations. This policy runs counter to the interests of their own people and creates a threat to peace and security in the Far East.

U.S.-Japan Defense Talks

OW310851 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] In connection with the Japan-U.S. working-level security consultations that began in Honolulu on 30 August, Moscow radio correspondent Tsvetov files the following report from Tokyo:

The present Japan-U.S. working-level security conference is the 14th held to date, but it follows the same scenario as those in the past. On the first day of the conference, the United States is expected to show to the Japanese side fabricated figures on the so-called Soviet forces buildup in the Far East.

On the second day, as it did last year, the U.S. side is to present the Japanese side its demands related to the expansion of Japan's role in the defense of sealanes extending to 1,000 nautical miles from Japan. On the third day the conference is scheduled to discuss the question of Japan-U.S. military cooperation, particularly the question of Japan's taking over the cost of the upkeep of U.S. forces.

The conference is thus expected to reach its peak on the second day. At the previous conference the United States was said to have demanded in a stiffer tone than ever before that Japan completely fulfill Prime Minister Suzuki's pledge made to President Reagan in May 1981. Prime Minister Suzuki had promised President Reagan that Japan would raise its military capability to enable it to carry out its function as a military gendarme in waters extending to 1,000 nautical miles from Japan.

The U.S. side brought up this question of Prime Minister Suzuki's pledge at the Honolulu conference last year. However, owing to the pressure of public protests against the result of the Suzuki-Reagan talks, the Japanese Government was unable to completely fulfill the pledge.

This time the Japanese side will try to meet the U.S. demand more completely. But as a result of the public reaction to the May 1981 summit talks, the Japanese delegation seems to be planning to attach various conditions in conceding to the U.S. demand and to verbally state that the U.S. demand is too extreme. But the fact remains that Japan will try to comply fully with the U.S. demand and to fulfill the pledge made by Prime Minister Suzuki.

Defense Agency officials are even trying to bring a rough estimate of the proposed defense budget for fiscal 1983 to Honolulu and to explain it to the U.S. side. This rough estimate envisages a 7.35 percent increase in military spending, and the Pentagon evidently expects that Japan's military expenditures will exceed the framework of 1 percent of the gross national product sooner or later. The Pentagon seems to think that in view of the tempo of the Maritime and Air Self-Defense Forces buildup in 1983 as planned by the Defense Agency, it will be possible for Japan to fulfill its functions as a military gendarme in the Far East by 1987, when execution of the 1981 midterm work estimate ends. These functions include the patrolling of the seas and skies and the blocking of the Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits -- in other words, blocking Soviet sea routes -- by Japanese warships and aircraft.

It is clear that this military action plan of the United States and Japan will result not in easing tension in the Far East, but in aggravating it.

U.S.-JAPANESE AIR FORCE MANEUVERS BEGIN

LD310948 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0413 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, 31 Aug (TASS) -- The latest Japanese-U.S. Air Force maneuvers started today in the vicinity of Kyushu Island. For the first time they involved American B-52 strategic bombers based in Hawaii. During the exercises, according to a statement from Japan's National Defense Agency, the U.S. and Japanese Air Forces will practice joint operations. The local press views these dangerous "games" by U.S. and Japanese airmen as a further step toward reinforcing military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo.

U.S. SOLDIER SEEKS POLITICAL ASYLUM IN DPRK

SK311412 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Joseph T. White, a U.S. soldier stationed in South Korea, has entered the DPRK and sought political asylum. According to a Pyongyang radio report, White noted his act as a protest against the U.S. military occupation of South Korea. This is not the first incident of defection by U.S. soldiers in South Korea.

AFGHAN REFUGEE ON REPATRIATION FROM PAKISTAN

NC312036 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Every day a larger number of Afghans who, affected by the propaganda of the enemies of Afghanistan's April Revolution, had left their homeland, are returning.

Some time ago Aminullah, a teacher from (Karkhal) village in Konarha Province, returned to his homeland. Speaking to a correspondent of Afghanistan's BAKHTAR news agency, he said he and his family were forced to spend 3 years in a so-called Afghan refugee camp in Jahangirabad village in the Bajaur area of Pakistan. He said: I was able to see for myself the true face of the leaders of the counterrevolutionary groups who have donned the garb of the defenders of Islam. In these camps schools have been set up where Afghan adolescents who have been hired by force are taught the use of arms and the blowing up of industrial installations, high schools, hospitals and homes. Aminullah said the training period is 3 months and is carried out by U.S., Chinese, Egyptian and Pakistani military teachers. After completing this course, counterrevolutionaries are sent to Afghanistan where they commit murders and sabotage. Counterrevolutionary leaders have set rewards of $500 and $1,000 for the killing of each active member of the party or of each civil servant. In a bid to discredit the Afghan party and government they, together with their U.S. advisers, order the saboteurs to -- first and foremost -- set fire to mosques and to kill clergymen. Those who refuse to obey these orders are executed by firing squad.

Aminullah added: After being informed of the fact that the Afghan Revolutionary Council has granted general amnesty to all those who have decided to return to their homeland, many Afghans did not wish to remain in a foreign country. But the Ziaul Haq regime in Pakistan is obstructing our return to the homeland. On orders of Pakistani officials, police posts have been set up along the two countries' borders to prevent the return of immigrants to Afghanistan. But this is over now. My family and I have returned to our birthplace. We were warmly welcomed and were helped to put our life in order. I will continue, with great concern, to teach in my village once again.

PRAVDA CITES I. GANDHI'S PORT LOUIS SPEECH

PM311315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 1

[TASS report: "For Strengthening Peace and Stability: I. Gandhi's Speech"]

[Excerpt] Delhi, 24 Aug -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who is in Mauritius on an official visit, today addressed deputies of that country's Legislative Assembly in Port Louis. The Indian head of government expressed complete support for Mauritius's just demands for the return of Diego Garcia Island, which the United States has turned into a military-strategic strong point in the Indian Ocean. The Indian Ocean, she stated, washes the shores of both our states. We benefit equally from its wealth and we are equally aware of the danger hanging over the region.

Indira Gandhi resolutely condemned the Western powers, which, in violation of the UN resolution on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, are building up their military presence there and creating more and more new military bases. These powers, the prime minister noted, ignore the peoples' demands for the elimination of military bases and the implementation of the international community's decisions.

Speaking of the tasks facing the Nonaligned Movement, Indira Gandhi called on the developing countries to make a common contribution to the struggle to lessen international tension. We must wholeheartedly support the movement for disarmament, and above all for nuclear arms limitation, she stressed. The Nonaligned Movement, to which both India and Mauritius belong, now plays an important part in strengthening peace and stability in the world.

CPSU'S KUNAYEV MEETS WITH SRV OFFICIAL 23 AUG

LD311044 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, today received Comrade Tran Kien, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Party Control Commission attached to the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee.

During a friendly conversation Comrade Kunayev told the guests about Kazakhstan's great successes in the development of the national economy, science and culture, about raising the working people's standard of living as a result of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy; about the inviolable friendship, unity and mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples; about the work being done by the republican party organization to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to prepare for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. He stressed the great significance of ever-increasing Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation.

Comrade Tran Kien expressed heartfelt gratitude for the cordial reception he received and for the opportunity to learn about the work of the Kazakhstan party organization. He noted the enormous fruitful role being played by the constantly developing, comprehensive links between the CPSU and the Vietnamese CP, the USSR and the SRV.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES VCP DELEGATION 25 AUG

PM310935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties a delegation of Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] provincial committee first secretaries headed by Nguyen Van Thinh, member of the VCP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 13 through 25 August.

The Vietnamese comrades studied the CPSU's experience in the sphere of party leadership of the development of the agroindustrial complex. The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department and familiarized itself with the activity of the party organizations of Krasnodarskiy Kray and Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts.

On 25 August, M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had a warm and friendly conversation with it in which V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, and Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, took part.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES INDONESIA'S SUHARTO

LD271426 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to President of the Republic of Indonesia Suharto, conveying congratulations and wishes of happiness and well-being to the president and the Indonesian people on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence. I am confident, the message runs, that the development of Soviet-Indonesian relations, the expansion of mutually-beneficial cooperation in various spheres can serve well the interests of the peoples of our countries and the cause of consolidation of peace and international security.

In his reply message, President Suharto expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations on behalf of the government, the people of Indonesia and on his own behalf, and on his part conveyed good wishes to Leonid Brezhnev.

RIOTING REPORTED IN SEVERAL POLISH CITIES

LD311748 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug (TASS) -- As has already been reported, over the past few days antisocialist forces in Poland have developed a provocative campaign with the aim of whipping up tension in the country in connection with the 2d anniversary of the agreements in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. They have coordinated their activities with foreign subversion centers. Leaflets were distributed, agitation carried out and bulletins issued with appeals to organize strikes and disrupt transportation and public enterprises.

As evening fell today in Warsaw, Wroclaw, Gdansk, Krakow and several other population centers in Poland, there appeared on the streets groups of hooligan elements which organized themselves into columns. They chose Castle Square as the focal point of their gathering in the Polish capital. Religious institutions are located in this square. A crowd proceeded to march along Marszalkowska Street with Solidarity banners and antistate slogans waving above them. Attempts were made to erect barricades out of benches, pots and other material at hand.

Troop units and militia blocked off the hotbeds of disorders, rioting thugs offered resistance and attacked troop units, and water cannon and tear gas were used against them.

Today's events in Poland show that the antisocialist underground is provoking the conflict in order to demonstrate that the forces of counterrevolution, which were dealt a serious blow with the introduction of martial law in the country, have not yet been definitively crushed. In the meantime, as is reported by PAP and Polish Radio reports, the absolute majority of enterprises and institutions in the country today worked in an atmosphere of calm and normality. Transport and trade functioned smoothly.

Working Poland did not support the provocateurs. They succeeded merely in creating individual hotbeds which are being eliminated by the forced of public order.

Jerzy Urban News Conference

LD010914 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 1 Sep 82

["News Conference, Continued" -- TASS headline]

[Text] PAP Warsaw 31 Aug -- The news conference held here today with the government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, and the Interior Ministry's spokesman, Major Krzysztof Protakiewicz [spelling as received], resumed after three hours' break, and the foreign correspondents were informed that about 9:30 p.m. order was restored in Warsaw and the other cities where disturbances of public order and peace had taken place.

The Interior Ministry's spokesman said that an estimated several hundred particularly aggressive participants in the incidents were detained. He added that also in the days preceding the disturbances a few dozen persons had been detained (as reported earlier by the Polish mass media) on the grounds of evidence that they would set about organizing demonstrations on August 31 and they would certainly strive to turn them into clashes with the forces of public order.

According to reports which came until 9:30 p.m., the spokesman said further, several persons had suffered injuries during the incidents, both rioters and functionaries of public order forces. The exact number of those injured could not yet be given, he said.

Replying to further questions from newsmen, Major Protakiewicz said that there were no army men among the forces which were restoring order. Only the military internal service was assigned to protecting major buildings, he said.

Other questions concerned the numbers of participants in the Warsaw disturbances. It is difficult to give the exact number because in different parts of the city groups largely composed of youngsters, their numbers ranging from a dozen to several hundred, were involved in the incidents, the spokesman said.

According to him, the numbers of public order forces used were sufficient to restore calm and order. There were very few cases when previously prepared tools were used by rioters. This underscores the effectiveness of preventive measures taken by public order forces before August 31. The spokesman also added that the forces of public order scrupulously observed the principle of warning rioters that force could be used. They intervened only afterwards.

Other questions concerned the possibility of reimposition of curfew throughout the country. Jerzy Urban emphasized that the decisions lay within the competence of voivodas. The Interior Ministry's spokesman described the situation in the country as good. The most positive phenomenon was that workers did not take part in the demonstrations and incidents. There were no strikes, and the overwhelming majority of the society dissociated itself from the attempts to stir up unrest.

U.S. PROVOCATIONS AGAINST POLAND CONTINUE

LD311814 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] New York, 30 Aug (TASS) -- A provocative campaign carefully orchestrated by official circles is being stepped up in the United States to incite the counterrevolutionary underground in Poland to take direct, violent action against the people's power.

In this criminal intrigue, the mercenary leadership of the AFL-CIO trade union has adopted the unseemly role of chief. Thus its chairman, L. Kirkland, recently spoke on a Voice of America program, which along with other Western radio voices is keeping busy coordinating subversive action against the Polish People's Republic. In this speech he essentially urged counterrevolutionary elements in Poland toward confrontation with the people's authorities and called on the Reagan administration, which is already crudely interfering in the internal affairs of Poland, to take an "even more harsh position."

The paper of this trade union, the AFL-CIO NEWS, regularly publishes instigatory anti-Polish material. It sings the praises of the extremist leaders of Solidarity and calls on them not to lessen antistate activity. At the same time, the traveling salesmen of dirty goods -- the export of counterrevolution -- from AFL-CIO NEWS continue the campaign to collect funds to support anti-Polish groups.

The bourgeois American press has recently been full of irresponsible provocative appeals for anti-government action in Poland. Thus a NEW YORK TIMES editorial directly urges extremist elements to organize street gatherings and other manifestations of antisocial behavior. At the same time, the paper calls on the U.S. administration to make even wider use of such means of interfering in Poland's internal affairs as economic blackmail and pressure.

TIME magazine exhorts antisocialist forces in a scarcely concealed way to ensure a "nationwide disturbance" in Poland. And the mouthpiece of U.S. big capital, BUSINESS WEEK, predicts "a further outbreak of violence" in the country.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL obligingly gave a platform to the leaders of the counterrevolutionary underground to advertise their unrealizable plots to restore capitalist structures in Poland. In one such edition, which in practice constituted a manifesto for counterrevolution, there is an unequivocal discussion of plans to seize power and overthrow the socialist structure. Its authors call for the unleashing in Poland of a "national conflict" for "total confrontation" and at the same time express "gratitude" to anti-communist circles in the West for moral and material support, thus revealing themselves as their servants.

The provocative anti-Polish campaign in the United States is a further convincing example of Washington's impudent interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country and of the United States' crude trampling of international agreements, including the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: KISZCZAK 26 AUG TV SPEECH

PM311459 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Speech by Polish Minister of Internal Affairs"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Aug (TASS) -- C. Kiszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and Polish minister of internal affairs, has appeared on Polish central television. He noted that the historic decisions of 13 December last year saved Poland from the specter of a fratricidal confrontation. The economic chaos has been halted. The political situation is being normalized. The security of the country and of its citizens has strengthened. The expectations of the enemies of People's Poland -- those in Europe and those across the ocean -- who prematurely thought that the "Polish card" was in their pocket, have not been vindicated, the minister said.

These indisputable achievements are offering Poles the hope that the crisis will be surmounted and that the moment is approaching when a dismal section of the national history will be over. The Military Council of National Salvation is acting in this direction, endeavoring to create the atmosphere of tranquillity necessary for the achievement of complete public order.

However, the prospect of normalization in Poland, he emphasized, does not suit those foreign political forces that, having abandoned the policy of peaceful coexistence between the two world systems, have begun an anticommunist "crusade." They are using the so-called Polish problem as a pretext for increasing international tension and above all for adding another twist to the spiral of the arms race. This is the explanation of their actions aimed at ensuring that the fire [ochag] in Poland is not extinguished and that blood, from which it is easy to amass capital, is shed not only in Lebanon or El Salvador, but also in central Europe.

Indignation is aroused, the minister went on to declare, by the fact that the opposition intends to use the anniversary of the August workers' protest as the pretext for another counterrevolutionary onslaught. This intention is shown by the violations of public order that have taken place in the country recently. Street mobs were organized in several cities on 13 and 16 August, clearly at the instigation of subversive radio stations.

In Warsaw, extremists from the underground want to stage various subversive actions at the end of August. The inspirers of the excesses are hoping for open clashes. They are unhesitatingly ready for loss of life among the population.

We know, C. Kiszczak continued, that the underground's plans relate not only to the capital but to other regions of the country.

Internal calm and the security of the motherland are priceless blessings. They are guarded by the servicemen of the Polish Army and the personnel of the civilian militia and the security service. No one in the country or abroad must entertain any illusions that it will be possible to stage street spectacles with impunity for foreign television stations in Polish cities.

The Military Council of National Salvation and the Government of the Polish People's Republic will not deviate from their principled political line under any pressure, C. Kiszczak stated in conclusion. The authorities will suppress any counterrevolutionary encroachment on the socialist state with the utmost determination.

MILITARY COURT TRIES POLISH 'UNDERGROUND' FIGURES

LD311550 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 31 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Antisocialist forces in Poland, trying to hinder the country's process of stabilization, do not stop at using acts of terrorism. The trial of the eight accused members of the illegal organization, "Armed Forces of Underground Poland," is being held in the Warsaw Military District Court. The organization was set up this January following the imposition of martial law in the country.

[Reporter] In the trial room, the investigation, which has lasted for half a year, has managed to disentangle the threads of this organization's deep conspiracy. Each member of the organization had an underground name, but by no means did everyone know each other by sight.

Among those on trial are Robert Chechlacz and Tomasz Lupanow. It was they who, on 18 February 1982, shot Militia Sergeant Zdzislaw Karlos in Warsaw. The 18-year-old murderers will get what they deserve, but who guided the hands of these young criminals? They, the leaders of the underground organization, are also on trial -- former student of the Lublin Catholic University Stanislaw Matejszuk, and Father Sylwester Zych, who performed the service at the Polish Roman Catholic Church in Grodzish-Mazowiecki, which is 30 kilometers from Warsaw. Immediately after his arrest, Zych cynically stated: Chechlacz and Lupanow are soldiers of the underground army, so they are not criminals. They shot the militiaman after he refused to give up his pistol. The boys were doing a normal job, and I knew about it. The underground needs weapons.

A normal job! The criminals prepared the same sort of job in the house of the priest, Zych; they hid weapons there. Not far away, in these quiet places, they practiced firing at targets. Their target in Warsaw was the militiaman, Zdzislaw Karlos.

LITERARY WEEKLY ATTACKS 'PROVOCATEUR' JACEK KURON

PM311415 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by Vladimir Borisov under the rubric "Pertinent Reply": "The Frog's Ultimatum From the Underground Marshes"]

[Text] The Solidarity extremists, who have ensconced themselves in the counterrevolutionary underground, are very restive. They are incensed by the gradual normalization of life in the country and the sense of patriotic responsibility displayed by most Poles. What infuriates them most of all is the isolation in which the counterrevolutionary forces found themselves when martial law was imposed.

So these frogs from the underground marshes, consumed by inordinate vanity, are attempting to blow themselves up to the size of a bullfrog by making counterrevolutionary demands "on behalf of Polish society." One of the latest examples of croaked ultimatums is the article by the notorious Jacek Kuron who speaks from his place of internment in the pages of the underground magazine TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE.

A KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] boss, Kuron elbowed his way into the Solidarity ideological leadership and was directly involved in unleashing the strike orgy and causing production chaos. Now he is trying to shift the blame by brazenly stating that it was the authorities, not Solidarity, which led Poland, in 1980-1981, to a "collapse unprecedented in postwar years."

But Mr Kuron's hope that people have short memories is in vain. Many people have not forgotten that 2 years ago, in August and September 1980, he said in BIULETYN INFORMACYJNY KOR that the new trade unions must "disrupt and paralyze the entire Polish economic and social system."

But today the veteran provocateur Mr. Kuron, writing in an illegal publication which is pursuing the same old disruptive and sabotage aims, is posing as a prophet and talking about "ways society can participate in running the country." The first way, according to Kuron, is "the conclusion of a valid agreement between society and the authorities, moreover, society must be represented by organizations which are independent of the party political leadership, above all by Solidarity."

It is hard to pinpoint the dominant quality -- self-importance, hypocrisy or cynicism -- of the counterrevolutionary who is talking about an agreement between the authorities and the very organization which has been ignoring the authorities. Indeed, in December 1980 it was Kuron who wrote in DER SPIEGEL that the "new trade unions must keep the Polish socialist system in fear," while in Springer's DIE WELT he called for the complete "removal from power of Poland's communist leadership."

Today Mr Kuron is generously promising that, in the event of an agreement between the authorities and the Solidarity Trade Union Association, the latter will ensure the "fair distribution" of the national income. But is it already forgotten that during the 1980-1981 crisis Solidarity extremists caused catastrophic damage to the economy through disruption and undermined the national income and the population's living standard? As for the "fair distribution of revenue," the Solidarity documents published after 13 December 1981 state very clearly that the trade union association leaders had first established for themselves a rate of pay which was 2-3 times higher than average, were appropriating trade union funds on a massive scale and fixing their relatives up with cushy jobs. Here is just a brief excerpt from a workers' letter which the latter-day trade union bosses tried to consign to Solidarity archives: "Our Interfactory Founding Committees (MKZ) in Katowice and Jastrzab are corrupt. What worries us ordinary Solidarity members is the question: Can they be leading a double life at our expense?... These 'officials' are using our dues to have, decorously speaking, a merry time with prostitutes who are drawn, like moths to a light, to the cosy MKZ rooms in Stalmacha and Szafranca streets.... Intoxicated by drugs -- they have an abundance of them, too -- they would let themselves be quartered if it meant keeping their ideal jobs."

The Solidarity leaders threw themselves into this life of debauchery when they got their hands on trade union funds. You can imagine the "fair division of the national income" if these people actually were to assume power. And Mr Kuron, who, at the very moment of internment on the night of 13 December, was caught in the company of two women of easy virtue, ought to keep quiet on this topic.

Today, in TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE, Kuron not only moralizes, but also instructs the counter-revolutionary underground to don sheep's clothing and wait for better times when it will be able to bare its wolf's fangs again. He comes out with a blatant provocation when he talks about a second possible development of events whereby "the authorities incite society to war" and "the danger of Soviet intervention" arises.

We know how hard Kuron and his associates have tried to bring about a fratricidal war in Poland and spread malicious rumors about Soviet interference. In December 1981 Kuron issued instructions in issue No 18 of the journal ROBOTNIK: "At any moment it may come to street clashes and fighting, the burning of the premises of all manner of institutions, bloodshed, lynchings and so forth. In other words, this kind of confrontation can confidently be said to be a civil war."

It did not happen. It was thwarted. Martial law impeded the adventurists and provocateurs. But they will not lie down. And encouraged by the subversive imperialist centers of NATO, which are using sanctions in an attempt to aggravate the country's economic difficulties, Kuron and his ilk are issuing ultimatums: either agreement with them or confrontation. The ideological inspirers of chaos are urging the counterrevolutionary underground to pressure socialism in Poland from within. The recent article in TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE shows that Solidarity's extremist leadership is determined. Not for nothing is it said that a leopard can't change its spots.

KING HUSAYN INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST ISSUES

LD311338 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 31 TASS -- King Husayn of Jordan expressed the conviction that the position of the Soviet Union with regard to the Mideastern settlement is "firm and clear. It has not changed. It is a position of support for the principles without which there can be no peace in the Middle East."

He said in a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA interview (September 11): "These principles are formulated in Security Council Resolution No 242, which stipulates the need for the Israeli withdrawal from all the Israel-occupied Arab lands, and also, naturally, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to establish an independent national state and to repulse the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. This position of the Soviet Union is evoking response. It is a peace-loving and just position. What heartens me particularly, the majority of world countries subscribes to the Soviet position."

As for the United States, King Husayn believes that it is not able to lay the foundations of a lasting and just peace in that part of the region.

"I believe that it is in the interests of the U.S. to reckon with the need of participation in the peace process for the Soviet Union and other countries wishing to make their contribution to the process of establishing peace in the region, as Leonid Brezhnev proposes, at an international conference on the Middle East which should be convened for the purpose. It should be attended by all the interested parties, including the main one of them, the Palestinians represented by the PLO."

King Husayn stresses that a lasting and just peace in the Middle East is out of question "till the Arab people of Palestine are given back their full rights to their homeland and to the land occupied in 1967, including the Arab part of Jerusalem." "Israel is trying in every way to convince the world that the Palestinian problem is easy to resolve, namely, by creating a Palestinian state on Jordanian soil. The Israeli leaders, however, are wrong in presuming that such a state can be established in Jordan. This clashes with common sense," the king noted.

Touching upon the problem of Arab unity in the face of the Israeli aggression, King Husayn said: "There is, for instance, the Charter of the Arab League and the treaty on the collective defence of Arab countries. All this obliges the Arabs, all the Arabs, to present a single front to any aggression against Arab country and to regard this aggression as being directed against the entire Arab nation. When this formula was disregarded, some Arab countries clashed with others, which resulted in division and weakness in the face of the enemies laying claim to that part of the world. I hope we will put the situation right while we still have time."

The king of Jordan stressed that the Palestinian problem was important to the whole of the Arab world. "The Palestinians should have their rights to land ensured in full, without any curtailment," King Husayn stated.

SOVIET-LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP PRAISED ON NATIONAL DAY

LD312140 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The friendly Libyan people celebrate the 13th anniversary of the 1 September 1969 revolution. On that day a group of unionist officers, led by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, overthrew the rotten monarchic regime and declared the republic.

Thus a new page began in the history of Libya. Since the 1 September Revolution, Libya has consolidated its political and economic independence.

The patriotic forces that came to power have realized the departure of all foreign forces from Libyan territory. Foreign banks and insurance companies were nationalized, as were foreigners' liquid and stationary assets; foreign oil companies were also nationalized.

The head of the Libyan delegation to the 26th CPSU Congress, 'Ali Bilkhayr, pointed out that the Libyan revolution believes in the freedom of the people and their right to run their own affairs and to enjoy their resources without any mandate, exploitation or dictation; the revolution stands against the capitalist system and all kinds of exploitation.

The 13th year of the Libyan revolution has witnessed an unprecedented wicked campaign by U.S. imperialism against the independent and sovereign Libyan Jamahiriyah. Libya has become a basic target for Washington's expansionist measures in the Middle East and Africa. The attempts to undermine the anti-imperialist progressive regime in Libya nowaday's occupies a prominent place in the plans of imperialism's assault on the positions of the national and social liberation forces.

But the Libyan people are not alone in their just struggle. They have loyal and sincere friends. The Soviet people have sympathized and continue to sympathize with the Libyan revolution. The Soviet Union was among the first states which recognized new Libya and established with it relations of multifaceted cooperation; the Soviet Union has given and continues to give Libya the assistance and support it needs. Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah is carried out on a basis of principle as it seeks to consolidate its sovereignty, develop its national economy and also to strengthen its defensive capabilities.

Soviet-Libyan relations cover various fields such as energy generation, use of atomic energy, oil and gas industries, nonferrous metallurgical industry, agriculture and national cadre training. The practical fruits of this cooperation are demonstrated in a number of areas in Libya. Among these are the thermoelectric power station in Sirte, the nuclear research centre in Tajura', the Burayqa' Mallahat gas pipeline in addition to other units. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union sees in the Libyans allies in the struggle for the rights and freedom of peoples, against imperialist aggression and injustice, for a lasting and just peace and also for social progress.

The Soviet people congratulate the friendly Libyan people on their national day, and express confidence in the continuation of the consolidation and promotion of the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and socialist peoples of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the good of the two countries and in the interest of peace and progress in the whole world.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS EXCHANGE VIEWS IN TUNIS

LD311720 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Tunis August 31 TASS -- A working meeting of parliamentary delegations of the USSR and Tunisia has been held at the chamber of representatives of the Tunisian Republic today.

A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, including Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Petr Strautmanis and member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vadim Kozhevnikov, arrived in Tunis in a working visit on Monday.

The sides exchanged views on the Middle East sitatuion in connection with the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. They expressed admiration with the courage of the fighting men of the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces and declared resolute support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their rights. Soviet and Tunisian MP's have condemned the aggressive policy of Israel and the forces supporting it and placed on record the closeness of the stands of the two countries on the Middle East issue.

The Soviet and the Tunisian sides have also discussed questions pertaining to the development of Soviet-Tunisian relations and declared mutual striving for their development and strengthening.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet was received today by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, questions pertaining to the international situation were discussed, among them the situation which has emerged in the Middle East as a result of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the USSR and Tunisia are consistently pursuing the policy of peace, development of international cooperation and peaceful settlement of disputable issues. The significance of a further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries was stressed in the course of the meeting.

LEGANTSOV COMMENTS ON WEINBERGER MIDEAST TOUR

LD312230 Moscos TASS in English 1854 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Legantsov reports:

U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has left for Lebanon by air today. Then he is to go to Israel for long talks with Israeli military and political leaders. Only at the last leg of his Middle East tour Weinberger will visit Cairo in order, as the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES put it, to balance the visit to Israel. During his stay in Egypt he is to inspect the group of American troops in Sinai Peninsula. The tour will be held in an atmosphere of secrecy, and even the American journalists accredited at the Pentagon will not be allowed to accompany the defence secretary.

Weinberger's visit to the Middle East pursues by no means diplomatic aims. As the radio-television company CBS pointed out in this connection, the Pentagon chief intends in the first place to display the American flag in that region, in other words, to reaffirm the intention of the USA to consolidate and broaden its military presence in the Middle East.

Simultaneously, according to Washington's designs, Weinberger's visit to the Israeli-occupied part of Lebanon and his subsequent talks in Tel Aviv with the organizers of the aggression are designed to serve as a unambiguous expression of the Reagan administration's solidarity with Israels' actions, the common American and Israeli aims in the Middle East.

A full identity of Washington's and Tel Aviv's views on the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, which was launched by means of American arms and with the American political support, has been bluntly declared by Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, who recently visited the USA. Sharon was given a most cordial reception by high-ranking American officials. The United States, as the Israeli emissary said, "presently fully shares our programmes and agrees with us on all points." Israel's invasion of Lebanon, far from damaging American-Israeli relations, has in a large measure contributed towards drawing the two countries even closer, he stressed.

ARAB DISUNITY ALLOWED ISRAELI INVASION

LD312110 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The Arab foreign minister's conference, whose main aim was to prepare the agenda of the Arab summit held in Fes which is hoped to be resumed on 6 September, ended in the Moroccan town of Mohammedia.

Moroccan L'OPINION said that the basic issue of the conference and of the coming summit is reaching even a minimum agreement on choosing ways of standing up to the Israeli aggression.

It is not a secret that the absence of Arab harmony gave Israel the chance to wage an Israeli-Palestinian war and not an Israeli-Arab war. This was frankly pointed out by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi when he addressed the conference at Mohammedia. The Arab press is writing a lot about this nowadays.

The Moroccan AL-BAYAN said that the Zionist expansion plan which Israel drew up together with the United States was realized in Lebanon because of the absence of unity among Arab countries. Arabs nowadays are expressing admiration in all the Arab countries for the heroism of the Palestinians who, as PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said, gave an example in daring and courage to all the Arab nation. There is no doubt that the reply to the aggressors would have been more effective had all the Arabs stood together in one front.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES IMPLICATIONS OF LEBANON EVENTS

U.S. Fabrications

PM010833 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Matveyev under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "Indelible Spot"]

[Text] The Israeli aggression in Lebanon is continuing. The invaders, numbering up to 100,000 soldiers, are occupying a substantial part of that country's territory. They are bringing in new forces for military operations. They are threatening neighboring Syria. The latest issue of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT reports: "A White House employee in charge of national security issues says that the United States now expects Israel to annex the West Bank of the Jordan and it can do little to stop it." What is this if not an "invitation" to Tel Aviv to march along the slippery path of further seizures.

The London DAILY EXPRESS recently noted that "16,000 men, women and children have died as a result of the Israeli aggression and Beirut has been turned into smoldering rubble." What is Washington concerned about meanwhile? It continues to fret over how to oblige its stooges in Tel Aviv. In an interview with the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO, U.S. President Reagan came out with the following phrase: "The Israelis assert with a certain amount of justification that their advance has been of a defensive nature...."

The final document of the international commission for the investigation of Israel's crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, which sat in Nicosia, points to the Israeli military's deliberate mounting of military operations against the civilian population, the bombing of peaceful cities and population centers, the use of cluster, phosphorous and vacuum bombs and the bombing of military and civilian hospitals protected with the emblems of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. The commission described the harsh treatment of captured Palestinian fighters and civilians and other barbarous actions by the Israeli military. The United States is an accomplice in these crimes, the document stresses.

The tragedy of Lebanon and particularly of the population of its capital is an indelible mark on the conscience both of the immediate initiators of this aggression and of those who could have stopped the aggressor but did not do so.

At the height of the Zionist genocide against the Beirut inhabitants THE NEW YORK TIMES reported: "The supply of combat aircraft, self-propelled guns and armored transport vehicles costing a total of $1.5 billion is being finalized. Talks are under way on the sale of 11 F-15 fighters to Israel...."

This is just a small sample of what has been shipped from U.S. arsenals to equip the Israeli invaders. TIME magazine wrote on 16 August that since Israels' creation the United States has supplied it with military aid worth a total of $14.9 billion. Some 85 percent of the Israeli Air Force consists of aircraft produced in the United States. Of the 3,500 tanks in the Israeli Army 1,460 are U.S.-produced.

The Israeli military's crimes have led to a situation where new seeds of hatred and hostility have been sown in the Near East. The gulf between Israel and its Arab neighbors is becoming deeper and deeper. There is not and cannot be genuine peace in this region as long as Israel occupies the Arab territories and, on the pretext of "combating terrorism," commits genocide against the Palestinian people.

The Israeli occupiers and with them their transatlantic patrons are being held up to shame. That is the indictment of the world public! Even the most moderate Western bourgeois press organs are acknowledging the profound political isolation of Israel's Zionist ruling clique. Everyone can understand the feelings of anger and pain generated among the Arab peoples by the Israeli military's crimes.

All this is seriously worrying Washington. It was no walkover for the Israeli Army. The PLO has not been destroyed. Its fighters set unforgettable examples of heroism in their struggle for a just cause. Its leaders express their thanks to the Soviet Union for its support for this just struggle.

"The Soviet Union's position is clear: The flames of war must be extinguished, the aggression halted, and the Israeli troops must leave Lebanese territory." These words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his replies to PRAVDA flew around the whole world. At that trying hour for the Palestinians and Lebanon our country showed itself, as before, to be a true friend of the Arab peoples and sought and is continuing to seek the speediest cessation of Israeli aggression, without which there can be no peace in the Near East. It was on the Soviet Union's initiative that recent sessions of the UN Security Council were convened to halt the bloodshed in Lebanon.

U.S. diplomacy, however, has acted and continues to act from obstructionist positions. Its vetoes on the draft resolutions providing for every measure for bringing influence to bear and according with the UN Charter speak for themselves. These vetoes were denounced even by the governments of some West European countries close to the United States.

The Israeli aggressors' accomplices are not calming down. Acrid smoke is still hanging over the ruins of Beirut, the occupiers are still lording it on Lebanese soil, and the Zionist military's benefactors are bustling about in Washington to distract world public attention from the Israeli ruling circles' crimes.

Here, for instance, is the evidence of a recent report from Geneva where, as is well known, the headquarters of a number of international organizations are located. The U.S. permanent mission there has recently begun to disseminate in its press bulletins flagrant falsehoods about the aims of Soviet policy in the Near East. The producers of this "output," if it can be termed that, would like, to all appearances, to erect something in the nature of a paper screen to conceal the aggressors. To this end the vile story of "the USSR's lack of interest in peace in Lebanon" has been circulated.

This press bulletin from the U.S. mission in Geneva reproduces an "editorial" broadcast by VOA. It was concocted in the kitchens of the U.S. departments specializing in "psychological warfare." Incidentally, high-ranking U.S. officials now do not even conceal the fact that this "voice" and other Washington propaganda institutions are being set the task of stepping up "psychological warfare," preimarily for anti-Soviet purposes.

The Israeli invaders' accomplices, who have equipped them with cluster and phosphorous bombs, Phantoms, missiles, tanks, howitzers and other means of destruction and annihilation, who gave their blessing to their invasion of Lebanon and who, as the Tunisian newspaper LE TEMPS wrote recently, "have put diplomacy at the service of violence," with a shamelessness breaking previous "records" in this field, are nodding in the direction of other countries and muttering that these countries do not want an end to the bloodshed in Lebanon....

Not every grubby item of this nature deserves a mention but in this case it is worth talking about for it is a case of slanderous fabrications by those who are putting them into circulation with a far-reaching aim: With the obvious purpose of acquiring the capital they want from the grief and sufferings of the victims of Israeli aggression. Nurturing expansionist designs in this region and trying to expand the network of their bridgeheads there for exploiting the natural resources of the states in the region, the initiators of this course, as has frequently happened in the past, are trying to ascribe similar designs to other countries. But surely the Soviet Union is not gaining billions of dollars from the exploitation of Arab oil. And whose multinational companies if not America's head the list of the monopoly concerns operating in the Near East?

This is not the first time that imperialist propaganda has tried to clear the way for imperialist expansion to the accompaniment of anti-Soviet fabrications. The peoples of the Arab countries can be convinced once more that the arsenal of the aggressors and their accomplices contains not only means of destruction but also the poisoned weapon of anti-Sovietism -- and the one complements the other.

Israeli 'Entrenchment'

PM311241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Kapralov article: "Tel Aviv's Brazenness"]

[Text] The Zionists have ordered warm uniforms from Washington.... The aggressor is preparing to winter in Lebanon, as telegrams coming in from Beirut indicate. Movement of Israeli troops is being observed toward the north of Lebanon in the direction of the city of Tripoli and toward the east of the country to the Al-Biqa' Valley, where, as the Lebanese newspaper L'ORIENT-LE JOUR writes, the Israelis have sent hundreds of tanks in the last few days.

At the same time the aggressors are building barracks, laying roads and clearly demonstrating their intention to entrench themselves for a long time on Lebanese soil and to continue to perpetrate arbitrary brigandage there.

The Zionist vandals, it seems, have come to believe in their impunity. "It is hard to believe that the aggressor cannot be stopped. Why cannot the United Nations curb the Israeli occupiers?" IZVESTIYA readers ask. The answer is simple -- the Zionists have their own "hand" in the United Nations. It is Washington.

The Security Council is empowered to adopt effective measures to cut short aggression. But the United States, as a permanent member of the Security Council, can veto any Council resolution, and as events in Lebanon show, Washington abuses this privelege. The United States in doing this is not only acting as patron for its protege in the United Nations -- Israel -- but is upholding its own imperialist interests. It has not only found a source of oil profits in the Near East, it also pursues strategic goals there.

The White House's hypocrisy over the Lebanese tragedy will undoubtedly enter the Herostratos annals of history. But that will be later... Now that the Palestinian detachments, displaying humanitarianism and good will, are leaving West Beirut, the urgent resolution of the basic question is required -- that of ending American-Israeli interference in the affairs of Lebanon, whose future destiny must be determined by the Lebanese people themselves. There is no reason for the Israeli occupiers to be in Lebanon's territory.

The Israelis' lifting of the siege of west Beirut is only part of the problem. The main thing is to end the Israeli aggression agains the Lebanese Republic and ensure that its territory is purged of interventionists and restored to its former border.

But the aggressors continue to sabotage a political settlement of the Lebanese crisis. In an interview for America's ABC television Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir made the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon conditional on the preliminary withdrawal from the country of the Syrian units which are there by agreement with the Lebanese Government and the granting of certain "security guarantees" to Israel by Lebanon. Shamir admitted that the Israeli occupiers are preparing to winter on Lebanese territory. He also made it clear that Israel still does not intend to release the territory of other Arab states occupied earlier, taking cover behind the notorious Camp David accords.

Obviously Tel Aviv does not intend to be satisfied by the Palestinians' evacuation from West Beirut. It is striving to achieve the second goal of its invasion: The withdrawal from the country of the Syrian troops that belong to the pan-Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon and the Palestinian fighters in the north and east of the country.

The aggressors also intend to keep southern Lebanon under military control. Y. Ne'eman, Israeli minister for science and development, has stated that in the years to come the Israeli Army will exercise military control in southern Lebanon.

What we are looking at is an escalation of Israeli aggression. The aggressors evidently intend to keep military control of the development of the domestic political situation in Lebanon and impose their own diktat on the Lebanese people on Camp David terms.

SYRIAN PAPER CITED ON U.S.-ISRAELI 'SCENARIO'

LD301312 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 30 TASS -- The aim of the political scenario prepared by Washington and Tel Aviv is to make the Arabs surrender to the aggressor with the help of separate agreements with Israel, to force through the notorious plan for "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians in the occupied lands and to subordinate the Middle East to American-Israeli diktat, writes the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN in connection with the forthcoming Middle East tour of U.S. Defence Minister Caspar Weinberger. The visit paid by Israeli Defence Minister Sharon to Washington and the forthcoming trip to the Middle East by his American colleague Weinberger should be regarded as preparations for a new American-Israeli offensive, the newspaper says.

The White House hopes in this way to "clear the way" to the realization of its scenario, TISHRIN writes. But, the newspaper stresses, Washington underestimates the factors opposing American designs. Syria is against the Camp David policy and the establishment of imperialist hegemony in the Middle East. The patriotic forces of Lebanon reject a "peace treaty" with the aggressor while the Palestinian people flatly refuse to agree to the annexationist plan for "administrative autonomy", the newspaper says.

FRENCH CP HOSTS ISRAELI ANTIWAR ACTIVISTS

PM310925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Lebanon: Tense Situation Persists"]

[Text] Paris, 24 Aug -- A delegation of Israeli peace-loving forces, including Charlie Biton, deputy of the Knesset; Tamar Gozanski, member of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; Tamar Berger, leader of the Committee Against the War in Lebanon, and others, is in France. The delegation was received in the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee. Its members, a communique reports, spoke of the development in Israel of a movement against the adventurist policy of Begin and Sharon and for the withdrawal of Israeli troops in Lebanon. They stressed the desire of Israel's peace-loving forces to do everything possible to avoid the expansion and continuation of the conflict.

The delegation stressed that the peace-loving movement in Israel, which has organized such broad actions for the first time, represents the Israeli people's real interests.

On behalf of the PCF Central Committee Politburo, Maxime Gremetz, secretary of the PCF Central Committee, stressed the importance of the existence in Israel of a movement advocating peace -- a movement whose goals, he said, coincide with the actions and aspirations of democrats and Communists in France.

A warm meeting indicating the solidarity of those who are fighting in Israel and in France against the aggression in Lebanon and for a just settlement of the Near East problem took place in the editorial offices of the newspaper L'HUMANITE.

Stressing the complex conditions in which peace-loving forces in Israel have to operate, Tamar Gozanski expressed the conviction that it is possible to unite more broadly the currents opposed to Begin's aggressive policy. A real settlement in the Near East, she said, can only be achieved if there are international guarantees, in which Western Europe, the USSR and other countries must participate.

ADMINISTRATION OF MUSLIMS IN USSR DESCRIBED

LD271004 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 26 Aug 82

[From the "With the Listeners" program]

[Text] Munir Ahmed from Morocco has asked us about the way of life of Muslims in the USSR. Munir Ahmed knows that religious departments direct Muslim religious activities in the USSR and asks us to talk about one of these religious administrations:

Honorable Munir Ahmed: There are four spiritual administrations in our country: The spiritual administration Muslims of the European Regions of the USSR and Siberia with headquarters at [word indistinct]; the Spiritual Administration headquartered at [word indistinct]; the Spiritual Administration of North Caucasus with headquarters at [name indistinct]; the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of the Transcaucasus with headquarters in Baku; and the Spiritual Administration of Central Asia and Kazakhstan with headquarters at Tashkent.

We have spoken previously about the Spiritual Administration for Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan which is headed by Ziyautdin Babakhanov. Today we will talk about activities of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of the Transcaucasus. Our correspondent says that the minaret of the old mosque there overlooks one of the beautiful quarters of Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. Alongside the mosque stands the building of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of the Transcaucasus. It is the center of religious life of the Muslims of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia. As the largest section of the Muslims of the Transcaucasus live in Soviet Azerbaijan, then it is natural that the religious center should be situated in the capital of that republic.

The Spritual Administration of Muslims of the Transcaucasus is elected at a conference of religious leaders. The administration members are elected from among the most prominent Muslims in Azerbaijan, the present administration was elected in 1980. It is headed by Allashukur Pashayev, a religious young man who enjoys a great reputation.

The spiritual administration directs activities of the mosques of both Shi'ites and Sunnis. It nominates youth for study in Islamic institutions both in our country and abroad. It sends pilgrims to Muslim holy places in Saudi Arabia. Alongside other spiritual administrations of Soviet muslims it publishes the Holy Koran, Hegira calendars and other religious publications.

The spiritual administration systematically organizes meetings and seminars of imams and other religious men in the mosques.

In 1981, for example, two major seminars were held at Baku in which imams and heads of mosque councils in the republic participated, during which discussions were held on widening contacts with Muslims abroad.

The Muslim spiritual administration looks after maintenance and repair of mosque buildings. This task is facilitated by the fact that Muslims' contributions to their holy places increase with rises in their living standards. Government organizations that sell building materials sell such materials to mosques for repairs at lower prices.

On the occasion of the 15th Hegira century, the majority of mosques in villages and towns of Azerbaijan were repaired, as testified by foreign visitors who come to the republic and are impressed by its mosques. They point to the freedom of religious belief, to the high standard of material welfare of Muslims and to the achievements of the workers of Azerbaijan in various walks of life.

The YAR grand mufti,(Muhammad Ahmad Jabbar), delivered a speech at a Baku mosque [word indistinct]. He said that this is his third visit to Azerbaijan, and that every time he sees that the republic's Muslims are the happiest people in the world. We are glad that one of the Muslim's most important issues -- feuds between Sunnis and Shi'ites -- has been solved by you in love and harmony. They work together in friendship for the good of the people and perform prayers together in the great mosques. He said that their life should become the model to be followed by every Muslim irrespective of where they are. Islamic architectural buildings attract the attention of all those who visit these places. Thanks to the efforts of the state and the spiritual administration repairs are carried out on these ancient buildings; tombs of (Yusuf Ben Safir) and (Muminah Khatun) which date back to the 12th century were repaired; a palace, (Qasr Sherwan Shahad) at Baku which dates back to 15th century, and others have also been repaired.

The Muslim Spiritual Administration of Transcaucasus also participates in the struggle for peace and friendship among people. Recently it sent delegations of wide representation to world conferences: the conference of religious men for protecting life from nuclear catastrophe, held in May 1982 in Moscow; the conference of men of religion for strongly founded peace and disarmament and just relations among peoples; the Islamic international seminar entitled "The Contribution of Muslims of Central Asia and the Banks of the Volga and Caucasia Toward the Development of Islamic Thoughts and the Cause of Peace and Social Progress"; and the international conference: "The 15th Hegira Century Must Be a Century of Peace and Friendship Among Peoples."

The Islamic institutions of Azerbaijan in their conferences and religious meetings always express solidarity with all peoples of goodwill who struggle against imperialism, Zionism and neocolonialism.

The conferees at the eighth conference of the Muslim men of religion for the Transcaucasus, held in Baku in May in 1980, have unanimously addressed an appeal to all people of goodwill, in which they expressed dismay at the U.S. administration which declares itself protector of Islam while it actually supports the Israeli aggressors who occupied Arab lands, desecrated Islamic holy places and tried to deprive the Muslim Palestinian people of their homeland.

The appeal read: We the Muslims of the Transcaucasus ask the leaders of the United States to stop the imperialist reactionary policy against the tortured Palestinian people and peoples of the other Islamic countries.

Shaykh (Allashkur Pashayev) has made a statement on the occasion of Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon. He expressed his firm denunciation of the arbitrary actions of the Israeli invaders against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. He said: We Soviet Muslims denounce the continuing crimes of the invaders in the Arab territories and demand punishment of criminal leaders of Zionist state and their U.S. mentors. Justice must triumph and the Israeli forces must be expelled from Arab territories. The Palestinian people must attain their legitimate right to set up their national state in their land.

Restoration of Rights

NC310930 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Talk by (Taleb Saidbayev), doctor in philosophy and analyst of Islam, on the Soviet Government's approach to Islam]

[Summary] (Taleb Saidbayev) writes: In order to see clearly how the Soviet Government regards Islam and its followers, we should turn to history and recall the time when the Czarist government tried to deprive the Muslim people in the Russian Empire not only of bread but of their religious beliefs. "Following the Socialist October Revolution, the situation changed completely and the Soviet Government took many steps to stamp out discrimination toward Islam."

In discussing the steps taken by the Soviet Government to return the Muslims their rights, reference should be made especially to the fact that the Soviet Government retrieved a copy of the Koran in the Ottoman script. There are four manuscripts of the Koran throughout the world, one of which is this copy. Historians have been unable to determine when and how this copy was brought to Central Asia, but what is definite is that for 400 years this manuscript was in the largest mosque in Samarkand and Muslims from Central Asia, Iran, Afghanistan, the Caucasus and other areas traveled to Samarkand to see it.

This, however, was not to the liking of the czarist government that had established its rule during the latter part of the past century. Therefore, they decided to take this manuscript from Samarkand to a library in Petersburg [Leningrad] where it stayed until 1917. "Immediately after the victory of the Socialist October Revolution, the Soviet Government adopted a (?positive) decision by virture of which the Koran in the Ottoman script was restored to its legal owners and handed over to the society of Muslim clergymen in Ufa, the capital of Bashkiria."

The question that arises is why this copy was taken to Ufa and not to Samarkand. The answer is that after the victory of the October Revolution many capitalist countries attempted military expeditions against the newly established Soviet republic. In addition, Central Asia had turned into an arena for basmachis, who were supported by imperialism and whose objective was to overthrow the Soviet Government. Since the situation there was not calm, the Soviet Government "that wished to keep this copy of the Koran safe from the danger of destruction did not object to the temporary safekeepking of this copy in Ufa," where the situation was more calm. "When the civil war ended and the major basmachi forces were disbanded, the Soviet Government arranged for the transfer of the Koran in the Ottoman script to Central Asia." This is how the manuscript was taken to Samarkand. Thousands of Muslims were present at a special ceremony on the day this Koran was handed over to the representatives of Muslim clergymen.

(Taleb Saidbayev) writes in conclusion: The problem then was to create conditions under which the manuscript could be preserved from dust and air. Since it was impossible to create such conditions in the mosque, the manuscript was taken to a museum in (?Tashkent) at the request of leaders of Muslim organizations, where it can be seen by all pious Muslims.

BENIN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR 11-23 AUGUST

PM311325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A delegation of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party (PRPB) led by (P. Osho), member of the PRPB Central Committee and director of the National Center for Revolutionary Education, was in the Soviet Union 11 through 23 August under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PRPB.

In the course of meetings and talks held in the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, the Cherkasskiy Ukrainian CP Obkom, the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, Moscow's Pervomayskiy CPSU Raykom and primary party organizations, the members of the delegation familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of ideological work and the organization of the party enlightenment system and political education work among the masses.

The Beninese comrades noted the outstanding successes achieved by the Soviet people in the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and stressed the worldwide historic significance of that noteworthy date.

The PRPB delegation left for home.

FRELIMO LEADER CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN ATTACKS

PM271141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Apartheid Is the Main Enemy"]

[Text] Maputo, 23 Aug -- Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and president of Mozambique, has angrily condemned the campaign of international terrorism unleashed by the racist South African regime against neighboring independent states in southern Africa. Speaking at the closing of the Frelimo Party Central Committee plenum, S. Machel stressed that the apartheid regime is the main enemy for Mozambique, which is building a new life and creating a multiracial society. It is this, the Frelimo Party chairman noted, which causes most concern to the Pretoria racists.

The Mozambique president exposed the lying assertions of South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan to the effect that Mozambique is allegedly building up its military potential and acquiring sophisticated weapons. At the same time, Samora Machel noted that in the face of the continuing aggressive sorties from South Africa, Mozambique has been forced to adopt retaliatory measures, in particular to create armed people's militia detachments and increase the combat capacity of its armed forces.

We must draw conclusions, S. Machel stressed, from the tragic Lebanese events and always remember that the Pretoria regime is Israel's ally.

The Mozambique president noted that despite the "undeclared war" from South Africa, which gives direct support to armed gangs operating on Mozambique's territory, the Mozambique people, under the Frelimo Party's leadership, have been able to achieve significant successes in the sphere of agriculture, industry, education and health care and have displayed cohesion and organization.

The Frelimo Party Central Committee plenum examined questions of preparations for the forthcoming party congress, which will take place next April.

GLEBOV: USSR NOT DISTORTING U.S. POLICY

LD312310 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Voice of America has claimed in a special commentary that the Soviet Union distorts Washington's policy towards Nicaragua. Here is a commentary from Mikhail Glebov:

The Voice of America claimed that the Soviet statement on Washington's undeclared war against Nicaragua had nothing to do with the actual state of affairs. It said that the rest of the world will compare what the Soviet Union says with the facts. Well, let's take a look at the facts. President Reagan has ordered more flights by American spy planes over Nicaragua and allocated $19 million for the destabilization of the Sandinista Government to the CIA alone.

The CIA is training a group of 500 exiles for subversive activities against economic targets in Nicaragua. According to the BALTIMORE SUN, the setting up of the group was ordered personally by President Reagan. All this can only be described as an undeclared war. The Voice of America hushed up these facts and talked at length about the administration's efforts to ease tension in relations with Nicaragua.

Now let's take a look at what these efforts amounted to in real terms. Several months ago the U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua presented a plan for what Washington terms the normalization of relations between the two countries. Under this plan, Washington demanded that the Sandinista Government curtail its defenses and allow outside forces to control its ports and airfields. Washington also demanded that Nicaragua adopt a mixed economy and abandon the Nonaligned Movement. This plan reveals what America's policy towards Nicaragua is all about. Washington would like Nicaragua to be a banana republic that would toe its line. The Sandinista Government will not accept that. It seeks to ensure the country's independence, and that is exactly why Washington is escalating its undeclared war against Nicaragua. The Voice of America's propaganda efforts failed to cover up the true intentions of the U.S. administration with regard to that country.

TV ON BREZHNEV ARRIVAL, WELCOMING DELEGATION

LD311944 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 31 August provides a film clip on Brezhnev's return to Moscow that day. It begins with shots of Brezhnev at the bottom of the ramp walking unaided with an unidentified person on his left. The camera cuts to pan shots of Soviet leaders posing for photographers, showing from left to right: Kapitonov; Kuznetsov; Demichev; Gorbachev, with Dolgikh standing behind him; Kirilenko; Gromyko; Tikhonov; Brezhnev, with Solomentsev standing behind him; Andropov, and Grishin. Although Chernenko is not shown in the clip, the announcer does list him among those present to receive Brezhnev. Then the camera cuts to shots of Brezhnev walking unaided with Tikhonov on his right and Andropov on his left, followed by more shots showing from left to right Gromyko, Tikhonov, Brezhnev, Andropov, and Grishin walking away from the aircraft. Other group shots again show from left to right: Kapitonov, Gorbachev, Kirilenko with Kuznetsov, Demichev, Dolgikh and Solomentsev walking behind them.

ARMENIAN PAPER ON PROBLEMS IN CONSTRUCTION WORK

GF010730 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Task of the Rural Construction Workers"]

[Excerpts] In the course of the past 10 years great efforts have been made in the republic in constructing large livestock complexes. However, besides all that good work in this area, we still have many worries, work problems and things to do. The Armenian SSR party June plenum noted that we have a great many problems in the full usage of capital investment and the organization of rural construction work. The proper utilization of capital investment is becoming more problematic every year and many construction projects are not being completed on schedule. All this is delaying the development of agroindustrial complexes.

It is true that after the plenum tangible changes occurred in rural construction work but these changes were not enough. The new complex planned to accomodate 140,000 laying hens at the Sevan poultry breeding installation was supposed to be operational in 1981. However, that did not happen. The new date for its completion was set in the third quarter of this year. The work of the Sevanshin trust of the Industrial Construction Ministry is still slow. If the work continues at this pace, the construction of this important complex will still not be completed.

Work is also defective in the Bayantouri Leninakan No 2 and Spitak poultry-breeding installations. The new measures instituted in these two were supposed to produce results in the first quarter of this year but even now the construction continues. Delay cannot be tolerated anymore. The leaders of No 3 and 4 trusts of the Rural Construction Ministry must take concrete measures for the fast completion of the following projects: A total of 11 cow-breeding complexes and other livestock breeding enterprises were not completed as scheduled in the first half of the year.

The editorial board has received letters from citizens complaining about the quality of the construction work. A cow-breeding complex is being constructed in Melik Village in Aragatzkiy Rayon for 400 cows but the quality of this complex can be only regarded as second-rate. We can demonstrate this fact by stating that one of the buildings of this complex has already collapsed. It is true that the construction workers are currently reconstructing the complex but this only means that more efforts and means will have to be put in to complete this project. Similar examples can also be cited in Mardun and various other rayons.

Rural construction is one of the basic parts of the Food Program. We must expand the number of schools, preschool facilities and clubs, construct houses and improve the trade, medical and consumer services for the rural population. Regretfully, the construction plans in our republic's villages are not being completed year in and year out. It is the duty of rural construction workers to improve their work, aid the villages in every way and endeavor for the successful completion of the Food Program.

INFORMATION REPORT ON UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

WA201046 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The 10th Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Fifth Session opened at 10 in the morning on 9 July in the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions.

The session was opened by Deputy K.M. Sytnik, chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet.

Following the report of the Credentials Commission, which was delivered by its chairman, Deputy G.K. Kryuchkov, the Supreme Soviet passed a decree recognizing the authority of deputies I.D. Nagayevskiy, elected for Donetskaya Oblast's Zhdanovskiy-Il'ichevskiy Electoral Okrug, and A.Z. Khomich, elected for Donetskaya Oblast's Petrovskiy Electoral Okrug.

The deputies unanimously affirmed the session agenda:

1. The organizing work of the soviets of Krymskaya and Cherkasskaya oblasts on the accomplishment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum for the development of housing and sociocultural construction in the countryside.

2. Ratification of UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts.

Reports on the first item on the agenda were delivered by Deputy Yu.G. Bakhtin, chairman of the Krymskiy Oblispolkom, and Deputy V.N. Shapoval, chairman of the Cherkasskiy Oblispolkom.

Discussion of the first item on the agenda began. The following deputies spoke in the debate: A.N. Girenko (Dneprovskiy Electoral Okrug, Khersonskaya Oblast), M.I. Kirey (Kamensko-Bugskiy Electoral Okrug, L'vovskaya Oblast), N.G. Omel'chenko (Samarskiy Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast) and N.N. Ryaboshapka (Voznesenskiy Electoral Okrug, Nikolayevskaya Oblast).

Discussion of the reports continued under the chairmanship of Deputy T.A. Gavrilova, deputy chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, following a break. The following deputies spoke: G.I. Revenko (Obukhovskiy Electoral Okrug, Kiyevskaya Oblast), L.I. Papazhchenko (Gorokhovskiy Electoral Okrug, Volynskaya Oblast), G.K. Zlobin (Saltovskiy Electoral Okrug, Khar'kovskaya Oblast), M.Yu. Paydak (Mezhgorskiy Electoral Okrug, Zakarpatskaya Oblast), P.I. Moskal'kov (Tokmakskiy Electoral Okrug, Zaporozhskaya Oblast), S.V. Gusovskiy (Bereznyakovskiy Electoral Okrug, city of Kiev), A.Ye. Romanenko (Nikopol'skiy Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast), L.A. Ivanishchenko (Chernobayevskiy Electoral Okrug, Cherkasskaya Oblast) and V.I. Slinchenko, minister of consumer services of the UkSSR.

Discussion of the first item on the agenda continued at the evening session, which was chaired by Deputy K.M. Sytnik, chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet. The following deputies participated: V.M. Gurtovoy (Znamenskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirovogradskaya Oblast), Yu.M. Kolomoyets (Starobeshevskiy Electoral Okrug, Donetskaya Oblast), M.K. Dorokhin (Sakskiy Electoral Okrug, Krymskaya Oblast), L.P. Dryzhova (Dzerzhinskiy Electoral Okrug, Khar'kovskaya Oblast), and Yu.P. Babich (Artemovskiy Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast).

The session was addressed by Deputy A.F. Vatchenko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The UkSSR Supreme Soviet decree "The Organizing Work of the Soviets of Krymskaya and Cherkasskaya Oblasts on the Accomplishment of the Tasks Set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum for the Development of Housing and Sociocultural Construction in the Countryside" was adopted unanimously.

The deputies turned to examination of the second item on the agenda.

A report on ratification of UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts was delivered by Deputy Ya.Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The deputies unanimously passed laws and the decree ratifying USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium edicts. Changes were made to certain UkSSR Supreme Soviet permanent commissions.

This concluded the 10th UkSSR Supreme Soviet Fifth Session.

KAZAKHSTAN APPOINTS NEW HEALTH MINISTER

LD311012 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR has issued a decree appointing Mukhtar Aliyev as minister of health of the Kazakh SSR.

DEPUTY MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER MAZUR DIES

PM311507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 82 p 6

[Obituary of Ye.V. Mazur]

[Excerpts] Yevgeniy Vasilyevich Mazur, member of the CPSU since 1949 and USSR deputy minister of general machine building, has died after a serious illness.

Ye.V. Mazur was born in December 1910 to the family of a worker in the city of Kommunarsk, Luganskaya Oblast.

Ye.V. Mazur's services to the motherland were marked by two Orders of Lenin, an Order of the October Revolution, an Order of the Labor Red Banner, an Order of the Red Star and medals. He was awarded prizes of the USSR Council of Ministers and Lenin Komsomol.

[Signed] A group of comrades.

BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS BOOKS -- Moscow August 26 TASS -- The "Saint Easter Service," a religious book designed for Russian old believers, has been issued by the Moscow Patriarchy Publishers. The book was printed on the instructions of Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia Pimen and at the request of the Supreme Old Believer Council in the Lithuanian SSR. Old Believer communities appeared in Russia in the times of Patriarch Nikon (1652-1667). The amendments to old religious books introduced by him in accordance with the Greek samples and other measures introduced by Nikon did not meet with understanding among a certain party of the clergy and believers. At the same time the church banned the pre-Nikon books and rites done in accordance with those books. Thus the Old Believer dissent originated. The bans were in effect for almost 300 years in a different measure, but the best-educated hierarchs of the Russian Orthodox Church repeatedly raised the question of "remedying the dissent," of establishing unity. An evidence of that are the church papers of 1765, 1886, 1906, 1917-1918, 1929 and other years. The local council of the Russian Orthodox Church of 1971, at which the present Patriarch of Moscow and All-Russia Pimen was elected, carried, among others, a decision on lifting bans on the rites done according to old books and customs, as the diversity of the outward expression of the rites was inherent way back in the ancient unseparated church. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 27 Aug 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 30-31 AUG REPORTED

LD010242 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30-31 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

30 August

In Kurskaya Oblast, grain, including late grain, has been threshed from 800,000 hectares, which is about 3/4 of all areas sown. Since the start of the campaign the quantity of grain sold to the state amounts to 70 percent of the plan. The agricultural workers of Mordovskaya ASSR are completing the grain procurement plan; the farms of 17 rayons are already producing grain over and above the task. Altogether about 300,000 tons of grain have been brought in, which is 98 percent of the whole task. The rate of harvesting operations is building up in the Pavlodarskaya Oblast. Grain crops have already been cut from an area of nearly 700,000 hectares. The harvesting strategy has been determined by the difficult weather conditions. (0204 GMT)

So far the grain procurement workers of the Saratovskaya Oblast have received 1.5 million tons of grain. Millet has now started to come in in a number of rayons. This crop occupies more than 300,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

The mass sowing of winter crops has started in Kurskaya Oblast. So far they have been planted on an area of 165,000 hectares which is 30 percent of the whole amount to be sown. The weather is good and the farms are trying to complete the winter sowing work in the best possible period, by 5 September. (0600 GMT)

Farmers in Ryazanskaya Oblast are continuing to sell grain to the state. They have already put the 600,000 tons of grain into the granaries. The past week of hard shock work enabled the farmers to fulfill their plan for grain sales. Now above-plan production has gone to the elevators and reception points. (0800 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, 250,000 hectares have been sown with winter crops. Today farms of the western, eastern, and southern oblasts began their sowing. In each of these zones an average of 3-4 additional quintals of grain has been obtained by comparison with spring crops. This year, despite the arid wind, many farms obtained an average of about 25-30 quintals of wheat. (1000 GMT)

In Kustanayskaya Oblast, 3 million hectares of grain have been reaped and over 500,000 hectares have been threshed. Harvesting will end soon in Aktyubinskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts. Threshing of grain has ended in the south of the republic. (1100 GMT)

Mass sowing of rye and wheat began in Lithuania today. An area of 500,000 hectares has been allocated for winter crops this year. In the conditions of the Baltic republics winter grain crops produce yields which are 6-8 quintals higher than spring crops. (1130 GMT)

On the fields of the Kirgiz SSR field work is expanding. As of today machine operators have gathered 250,000 hectares of cereal crops. Harvesting of corn for grain is underway. Also the harvesting of fruit, vegetables, and laying-in of fodder continues. Kirgiziya is becoming a large supplier of sugar beet seeds and alfalfa. This year the farmers have promised to sell to the state 12,000 tons of sugar beet seeds alone. Now preparations are underway for doing this. In the Chuyskaya Valley mass cutting of alfalfa seed has begun. (1330 GMT)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kazakhstan today began cutting grain on the 13th million hectares. Grain has been windrowed already on half of the extensive Kazakh fields. Barley and wheat have been picked up and threshed on an area of 8 million hectares. All oblasts of the republic are conducting sales of grain to the state.

Reaping is proceeding the most speedily on farms of Kustanayskaya Oblast, the biggest in Kazakhstan. Harvesting will soon be completed in major oblasts of Kazakhstan as Aktyubinskaya and Uralskaya Oblasts. Grain has been fully threshed in the south of the republic. (1530 GMT)

31 August

As of today grain crops have been cut from an area of 1.25 million hectares in Omskaya Oblast. This is 2/3 of the whole area given over to grain here. Farm workers in Tambovskaya Oblast have delivered the 750,000th ton of grain to the state granaries. This year the harvest here is a good one -- at least 20 quintals on the average. (0600 GMT)

Ivanovskaya Oblast farmers have overfulfilled the plan for procurement of winter rye. They have delivered to state silos more than 30,000 tons of grain, much more than targeted. (1530 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS WEATHER, CROP CONDITIONS

PM311321 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist N. Sakharova: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] The weather has remained moderately warm in Moldavia, the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic republics. Average air temperatures there have been close to annual averages. It was rather cold in the rest of the European part of the USSR. Subzero air temperatures in Arkhangelskaya Oblast and ground frosts in Kirovskaya and Permskaya Oblasts (down to minus 2 degrees) were recorded. It rained almost everywhere. Conditions were conducive to harvesting of agricultural crops and procuring fodder in the southern Ukraine, North Caucasus and the lower Volga Region, where it was warm and dry.

In Kirovskaya Oblast and most of the Urals Region winter rye sown in the first 10 days of August has developed shoots. Early spring grain crops have reached the full or waxy ripeness stage almost everywhere.

In most parts of Moldavia and the southern Ukraine, and in the south of Rostovskaya Oblast and the west of Krasnodarskiy Kray corn has reached the waxy ripeness stage, while potato haulms are continuing to wither in the USSR's European territory. Reports to this effect are coming in from parts of the Central-Chernozem Region, the Baltic republics and Belorussia.

The harvesting of vegetable crops continues. By 20 August tomatoes were reported to be ready for picking in Belorussia, the Central-Chernozem Zone, and the autonomous republics in in the Volga Region. The heads of medium and late-ripening varieties of cabbage are still growing. Early varieties are now ripe enough for processing.

In farming regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan's northern oblasts the weather was variable and, for most of the 10-day period, rather cold and rainy. Ground frosts (down to minus 1 degree) were reported in parts of the north of Omskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts. It rained everywhere.

Early spring grain crops reached the waxy ripeness stage over most of the sown area. Early sowings have fully ripened in Karagandinskaya, Semipalatinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts, parts of Pavlodarskaya Oblast and in West Siberia's steppe regions.

The weather remained warm and rainy in East Siberia and the Far East. In Krasnodarskiy Kray and Irkutskaya Oblast a cold snap was reported at the beginning of the period and there were light ground frosts. The harvesting of grain crops and procurement of fodder proceeded under satisfactory conditions.

HARVEST PROGRESS, 'UNFINISHED' WORK REPORTED

LD311420 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 31 August carries a program presented by Semen Astakhov on the progress of harvest work. The program begins by noting that grain crops are being harvested at top speed under the slogan: Preserve all that is grown. The presenter notes that all other crops are also being harvested with great care and attention, and goes on:

In Kustanayskaya Oblast grain crops cover an area of about 4 million hectares and reaping is nearly complete on 3 million hectares. Preparations are underway for threshing. The reporter then visits a sovkhoz to talk with its director about the farm's positive experience in cross-row sowing. In Lipetsk, threshing of grain crops is drawing to a close. Rape, too, is now being grown in Lipetsk. Sugar beet harvesters are also working at full speed. The reporter gives special mention to some heroic workers of the beet fields.

In Ashkhabad the presenter reports on the progress of cotton picking in Turkmenistan. The harvest here ripened 8-10 days earlier than last year and the weather is very good, so prospects for a big harvest look good.

In conclusion, the presenter says: "And finally, an answer to a criticism made by Moscow radio. In one of our hook-ups a correspondent reported from the fields of the Bolga Sovkhoz in Maryskaya Oblast. The hydro-builders had handed over to the farm an irrigation system with much work left unfinished. An official answer has now been received from the chief of Cheboksargesstroy, Comrade (Mikhaylov). The work that was left unfinished is being sorted out. Construction debris and construction materials which were dumped and left in the fields are being removed. A penalty has been imposed on Comrade (Gulyashchiy), in charge of the project. For my own part I would add that the situation could have been put right considerably earlier, before our correspondent got involved, and things would have been better both for this sovkhoz and for the state."

PRAVDA VIEWS FODDER PRODUCTION TASKS, PROBLEMS

PM271139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Sufficient Fodder for Livestock Units"]

[Excerpts] Good organization of work in the meadows and the skillful utilization of machines, units and progressive techniques have helped ensure that many farms in Estonia, Lithuania, Khabarovskiy Kray and Leningradskya, Rostovskaya, Cherkasskaya and Grodnenskaya Oblasts fulfilled their plans for the accumulation of hay, haylage and grass meal by the beginning of August.

Fodder procurement is a seasonal matter. It requires the concern of all who are involved in it. Nonetheless certain leaders and specialists do not display the necessary efficiency and drag out the work. Various kinds of organizational omissions and also sluggishness have led, for instance, to a fall in the rate of fodder procurement compared with last year on a significant proportion of farms in Voronezhskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts. Party and soviet organs are called upon to rectify the situation more quickly and mobilize forces and resources to accumulate more fodder, particularly hay. It is important to carry out not only the first and second mowings of grasses everywhere, but also subsequent mowings wherever possible. It is necessary to ensure multiple harvestings of the crop on irrigated land. In a word, it is necessary to bring all reserves into action and gather the grasses more rapidly.

In many parts of the country quite good corn has ripened, and good preparations should be made for receiving it. Much attention is devoted to this fodder crop by farmers in Kharkovskaya, Donestskaya and Kuybyshevskaya Oblasts. Here, on most farms, good tending of the plantations has been organized and nearly all the harvesting machinery has been repaired. That is not how they are greeting the harvest in, for instance, Turkmenia or Kurskaya and Zaporozhskaya Oblasts, where a significant proportion of silage-harvesting combines and storage capacities for the green matter have not been put in order.

It is the duty of agronomic and engineering services in the countryside to improve the preparation and utilization of the sector's material and technical base.

The priority task is to improve fodder quality and ensure the maximum preservation of its nutritional value. In recent years the procurement of good quality hay, haylage, silage and grass meal has increased. All the same, a considerable quantity of poor fodder still reaches the feeding troughs. Farms in Moldavia, for instance, lay in up to 1/3 of nongraded hay and haylage every year. Much of this fodder comes from the Kirovskaya, Permskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And this is not surprising: Here and also in a number of other regions the grasses are harvested over a period two or three times longer than laid down and only some of the silage and haylage is laid down in lined trenches. Farms lose huge quantities and nutrients are lost in this way. These not infrequently have to be made good by additional use of grain.

Our party and state devote great attention to the further development of livestock raising. Deliveries of machinery, equipment and fertilizers to the countryside are increasing and capital investments are growing. Existing potential must be utilized to greater effect. The countryside's partners by no means always take account of the requirements of this most important sector of the rural economy. In the last 3 years the target for the commissioning of hay storage facilities out of state capital investments has been only 28 percent fulfilled by the construction ministries, and the target for haylage and silage capacities 80 percent fulfilled. Kolkhozes and solkhozes have failed to receive from industry thousands of KSK-100 fodder harvesting combines, KPKU-75 trailer units and mower-crushers. Farms are not supplied with enough polymer film and chemical preservatives. Rural workers have a right to count on more active assistance from servicing organizations in the development of fodder production.

Where conditions permit, it is important to use areas which have been harvested as additional sources of fodder. Local agricultural organs must concern themselves with this, the areas of stubble sowing and increase their output.

There are many urgent tasks in the fields and meadows in the last month of summer. Party organizations and local soviets are called upon to ensure coordinated work by all components of the agroindustrial complex and to develop socialist competition more widely. Day-to-day monitoring of the fulfillment of pledges is also needed. The whole arsenal of mass political work in the countryside must be directed toward achieving notable results this year in the implementation of the Food Program.

The combat task of rural workers is to make every day a shock day and give the motherland more output. This will be their contribution to the nationwide competition for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

SALYUT-7 EXPERIMENTS, ONBOARD TASKS REPORTED

LD311000 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Mission Control Centre August 31 TASS -- Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have now stayed on board the orbiting research station Salyut-7 for 110 days.

Geophysical research in the interests of science and the national economy holds a prominent place in the program of their work aloft. The crew conducts visual and instrument-aided observations and photographs earth to collect and beam back to the mission control centre day-to-day information concerning natural resources and various meteorological phenomena. Today, for example, they are studying the origination and dynamics of dust storms in Kazakhstan, the Northern Caucasus, the Ukraine and Turkmenia, and looking at gas-bearing areas near the Caspian Sea.

Today's program also provides for physical exercises and leisure activities. It is planned that in the evening the cosmonauts will make an adjustment of the orbiting complex's flight path with the help of the station's propulsion unit.

According to telemetry measurements and the crew's reports, the flight of the research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-7 is proceeding normally.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev feel well.

TASS REPORTS SUCCESS OF WOMAN COSMONAUT'S FLIGHT

LD291252 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Cosmodrome Baykonur August 29 TASS -- The methods of preparation for space flights, worked out by Soviet scientists, permit of making women's work on orbit effective to the maximum already today. This conclusion has been drawn by specialists after medical examinations of Svetlana Savitskaya at Baykonur Cosmodrome.

"Due to the experience gained by space medicine and to the special system of selection and training for space flight, Svetlana withstood the encounter with weightlessness as successfully as Leonid Popov and Aleksandr Serebrov," pointed out the director of the medical preparation of the crew. "This is indicated by both telemetry data received from orbit during the expedition period and by the results of post-flight check-ups. Soon after landing the objective indicators of Svetlana Savitskaya's state of health became the same as those before the flight. Her pressure today is 115 by 75, and pulse beat is 68-70. Her weight did not change during the flight. In short, no deviations which could put us on our guard have been discovered."

The specialists' opinion is best of all confirmed by Svetlana herself. She feels cheerful, just as the men of the crew. She already swims in a swimming pool. Tomorrow they will be allowed to play tennis. In the coming days Leonid Popov, Aleksandr Serebrov and Svetlana Savitskaya are to return to the Zvyozdnyy Gorodok.

BRIEFS

UZBEK SATELLITE TELEVISION -- A satellite television communication station has been commissioned in Gulistan. Inhabitants of Syrdarya and Dzhizak oblasts can now receive on their televisions images transmitted through space from the capital. At the same time as receiving Orbita-4 programs, the possibility has arisen of relaying experimental broadcasts of the second all-union and second republican programs. As the Uzbek Ministry of Communications reported, similar stations for receiving television broadcasts from space are now being installed in a number of other regions of the republic. The town of Zarafshan will be provided with a television "space bridge", after that Nukus will receive one. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Aug 82 LD]

TOLUBKO FEATURED ON MISSILE FORCES PROGRAM

LD310742 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 28 August carries another program in the series "Guarding the Homeland," dealing with the creation of the Strategic Missile Forces.

Special correspondent Aleksandr Abramov starts the program with an interview with Army Gen Vladimir Fedorovich Tolubko, USSR deputy minister of defense, commander in chief of the Strategic Missile Forces and Hero of Socialist Labor.

Abramov begins by asking the general about the creation of the Strategic Missile Forces.

Tolubko replies: "Well, it is obvious that the Strategic Missile Forces were set up as a branch of the armed forces in our country because of an objective necessity, in response to the aggressive policies of imperialism, above all the United States. At the beginning of August 1945 imperialism had introduced a qualitatively new weapon for the mass annihilation of people into the arsenal of modern armaments -- the atomic bomb. The entire course of world events since then has confirmed that the use of the first nuclear bombs was conceived by reactionary U.S. circles as an act of blackmail and intimidation against the Soviet Union. After a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the international situation and an all-round assessment of the economic and productive capabilities of our country, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government in December 1959 adopted the historic decision to set up a new branch of the armed forces, the Strategic Missile Forces, since they considered strategic nuclear weapons to be the principal method of containment.

"The creation of the Strategic Missile Forces was a fundamentally new and correct political and military step in the building of our armed forces. It increased the defence might of the Soviet state and the countries of the socialist community. It helped to avert war, to improve international relations, to ease tension and to strengthen peace and security on all continents. The historic decision to set up the missile forces was announced in January 1960 from the rostrum of the USSR Supreme Soviet session. The Soviet people and all progressive mankind greeted this important event with understanding and satisfaction. They knew that this decision was a necessity forced upon us, that it served a humane goal: the prevention of a third world war which was being prepared by the ruling circles of a Western power.

"I would say that the farsighted policy and wise leadership of the Communist Party, the gigantic capabilities of the socialist economy, the extremely high standards of Soviet science and technology and the peaceful labor of millions of Soviet people were responsible for the birth of the formidable and, at the same time, peaceful missile forces.

"Our forces have now acquired great strength and capabilities, their formation is virtually complete -- if I may put it that way -- and they are one of the most important factors in the country's strategic nuclear forces. Besides our missile forces there are, of course, the navy and the air force, which possess strategic weapons. Nevertheless, the Strategic Missile Forces are the foundation of the country's nuclear forces. Their strength stems from the fact that during the 22 years of their development conditions have been created for them to have their own traditions and hallmarks and to maintain their combat watch at all times. Under the leadership of the party and government we created the bases for the formation and further development of our branch of the armed forces. We have built the appropriate complexes, more than a generation of them. One can say outright that several generations of these complexes have evolved during the 22 years in which our missile complexes have been perfected. Wonderful military townships have been established.

"But people are the most important factor. I will give you one example: more than 70 percent of our forces are engineers. Higher engineering schools were promptly set up which enabled us to train wonderful cadres of missile troops. All this makes one realize that the missile forces are constantly guarding peace, that they can truly be described as a shield of the interests of our Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community."

Continuing, Abramov questions Tolubko on his visit to the construction sites of the first missile complexes when he was deputy commander in chief.

General Tolubko describes the establishment of the missile complexes: "The first missile complexes really had to be set up in empty places. The first thing to be done was to decide which regions had the lowest population density, which would present favorable conditions for preparing and carrying out experimental launches. The establishment of testing ranges began first. This was followed by the creation and construction of the missile complexes for the first generation of missiles themselves. But not everything went as quickly and smoothly as that. This is always the case with a new enterprise. Therefore, the first missile complexes were of intermediate range, a range of 500-2,000 km. ICBM's then made their appearance. They were capable of delivering a warhead to any target, to any point on the globe.

"That was an important new development in countering the aggressive U.S. forces which were trying to keep targets in the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community permanently in the sights of their missile forces. The party and the government promptly set up a kind of counterweight thanks to the correct orientation of policy and their understanding of the features and the dangers of imperialism and the nature of imperialist aggression. The necessary scientific, technical and productive potentials were called on to this end. A sufficient number of missile complexes and the strategic missile forces were quickly established.

"Our scientists and designers played a great role, especially (Sergey Pavlovich Korolev), (Matislav Vsevolodovich Keldysh), (Mikhail Kuzmich Yangel) and other great experts on rocket technology. (Mitrofan Ivanovich Nedelin) invested a great deal of his knowledge, strength and experience in order to find the correct way of setting up and developing the missile forces as a branch of the armed forces."

As commander in chief of this branch of the armed forces, you naturally have to visit launching pads, silos and the units and to speak to the officers and men, Abramov states. A new generation of missile troops is now serving in these forces. The forces have become more powerful, their equipment more modern. There is new electronic gear. New people have also joined. How have the people changed? What are the missile troops of the 1980's like?

Tolubko answers: "All new things are set up on a certain foundation, on existing experience, on experience built up during this period. I have spoken of the old rocket forces, of the first generation of rocket troops, of those who went through the war. They served mostly as artillerymen or manned Katyusha batteries. They all joined up and created the basis for training a new generation of officers and men for the missile forces.

"During this period we built up substantial experience in the combat application of missile forces in the combat watch. Our combat watch is the supreme form in which we carry out our combat duties in peacetime conditions. Firing with tanks, guns and missiles is not possible every day, every hour, although we train very well for these firings. Test firings are carried out [word indistinct]. As a rule, they are all marked excellent or good.

"This new generation of missile troops with engineering qualifications is the fundamental basis for the consolidation of the strength of our missile forces. Wonderful conditions -- teaching facilities and classes on electronics -- have been established. This has been done to imitate as closely as possible the situation in which missile troops find themselves when carrying out combat tasks, by using simulators, electronic stands, instruments and trainers. Every combat detail is trained on these.

"The strength of our missile forces lies in the high degree of training given to combat units prior to the launch of every missile. We give the greatest possible attention to training combat units prior to the firing.

"We are always confident and we always know that a definite system, definite criteria, have been worked out for evaluating these units, above all the officers. This is because, unlike during the first phase through which missiles went, there is no longer any need to prepare a missile for firing. A missile is no longer prepared for firing. Missiles are always ready, properly prepared for firing. Missiles are always properly prepared for the implementation of any task.

"If the imperialists foist a nuclear war on us, we are ready. We are ready to carry out combat tasks but only if the imperialists... For example, we consider that it would be impossible to deliver any kind of preemptive [uprezhdayushchiy] strike which the imperialists talk about. Early warning systems for the detection of a missile attack are now developing so fast that it is completely impossible for either side to bank on carrying out a preemptive strike.

"Our leader, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, has declared that we will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. Our main objective now is to prevent the unleashing of war. The imperialists should understand that if a group of missiles appears from anywhere, swift retribution will follow. As far as measures for the reduction and limitation of nuclear missiles are concerned, they have been very clearly set out by minister of defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov in his replies to questions from a TASS correspondent which were published in the press on 20 August."

Abramov thanks Tolubko for his description and asks him to draw a portrait of the missile trooper away from his control panel, at home with the family, to describe what sort of person he is.

Tolubko replies: "The engineering content of the training given to officers in our missile forces has increased. Their educational standards have increased. Therefore, one has to think about how to organize, provide and create conditions for the active rest of officers.

Abramov agrees, saying that this is all the more so in that he serves, as a rule, in very remote places.

Tolubko concurs. "That is absolutely right. Every garrison must have conditions for good, active work by officers and active rest. Therefore, we -- I will tell you plainly -- even plan and make obligatory good organization and implementation of active, enjoyable, vacations for our officers which are preplanned in accordance with definite programs. Families -- mother, father and the officer himself -- participate. All sorts of competitions and relays are organized. Funds are allocated in order to encourage this. This is a kind of necessity or requirement for us because, after all, service in remote garrisons is rather hard. Conditions have to be created for officers to take active rest, particularly on Sundays.

"I believe that we are tackling this task very successfully, not only at individual garrisons but everywhere. We have wonderful troupes, good groups of amateur entertainers. We move them around from garrison to garrison, from testing range to testing range. All this creates conditions, favorable conditions I would say, for active rest, for every officer to work more effectively and fruitfully as a result.

"I have been involved with tanks from my first days in the army as a driver-mechanic to an army commander. The tank troops are also a technical branch of the forces. The missile forces are an exclusively technical branch of the armed forces. From the outset I have been fascinated by all types of technical equipment, by the process of understanding this equipment properly, of understanding the physical characteristics, of understanding the technical and physical principles and other matters involved in missile flight. I became even more gripped by this old love of technical things when I was transferred to the missile forces.

"We are now working in such a way as to lead the men properly, correctly. I consider the skills of any leader to be very different now from what they were before. One does not only have to exercise command now. One has to know how to organize the collective, one's closest deputies and assistants and to resolve important and specific tasks together with the collective. This is the art of the leader: to organize around oneself a collective which is always capable of carrying out our tasks in the best possible manner.

"We think that in the missile forces we are coping with this at the moment. We have already developed our hallmarks, our traditions as missile troops. We aim to work better today than we did yesterday, to work better tomorrow than we did today. We aim to carry out all tasks more efficiently, more successfully, more thoughtfully; to raise the quality and effectiveness of work; to work continually to improve personal qualifications; to improve one's special tactics and special technical qualifications; to always carry out any assignment from the party and government considerably better; to always be ahead; to be an innovator; to be completely responsible. These are the things which inspire us. Missile troops are resolving this task successfully, I think.

"This aspiration, this constant aspiration to improve the style of the collective's work inspires us to work. It requires personal application for this great and necessary work: the defense of our homeland. it is this which creates the conditions for our officers and men to work productively, to justify the great trust placed in us by the Central Committee, the government and the Soviet people, and to carry out the task of preventing the unleashing of war, of preventing it. We understand this to mean, first and foremost, being constantly in a state of combat readiness. Then the aggressor will never dare to encroach on our independence."

The program then continues with 4 minutes of patriotic songs followed by a recorded correspondent report with three named officers who are not identified individually in the interview. One of the officers states that he chose to be an officer because he was following in the family tradition, after his father. Another talks about his difficulties his first year but how he managed to overcome all of them by working very hard. The third describes his duties as the local Komsomol secretary.

Another 3 minutes of military music and songs follows. The announcer comes back on to talk about the continuous training necessary. A recording made during a class is played. The instructor describes the lesson the class will follow that day: receiving and sending written cables and coded messages, and radio bearings. The program then turns to the communications troops and interviews three servicemen. One of the servicemen, who are not identified individually, says he like the job he is doing and is improving in it every day. Another says that he is not actually a radio operator but a radio equipment service engineer. Replying to a question on what he thinks of the army and his place, the same soldier replies that they all live together and eat together and are a single collective.

A poem follows, concluding the program.

MAJ GEN YU.V. GILENKOV DIES 'SUDDENLY' 24 AUG

PM010929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 82 p 4

[Obituary of Yu.V. Gilenkov]

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Yuriy Vsevolodovich Gilenkov died suddenly 24 August 1982 aged 60.

He had devoted his entire conscious life to selfless service of the motherland, the people and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1942.

Yu.V. Gilenkov was born in 1922 in the city of Gomel in the Belorussian SSR.

After the war, when he had graduated from the N.V. Frunze Military Academy and the K.Ye. Voroshilov USSR Armed Forces General Staff Military Academy, he held a number of responsible posts in the troops, in the USSR Defense Ministry central apparatus and, in recent years, in control organs [organy upravleniya] of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' joint armed forces.